

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

The prolonged period of inactivity which has obtained, recently, on all fronts outside of the Balkans was broken with dramatic suddenness yesterday in the Ardennes theater, where the French launched an overwhelmingly strong attack on the German positions northeast of the fortress. Paris reports that "the enemy's front broke down everywhere" to depth of about three kilometers, along a front of more than 10 kilometers. Besides numerous trenches, the French have captured the villages of Vacheriauville and Louvemont, respectively one mile northeast and two miles northwest of Douaumont; the farm of Cambrettes, the fortified works of Hardsaumont and the village of Bezonvaux. The Cambrettes farm lies just beyond Louvemont and commands the road from Louvemont to Azannes; the fortified works of Hardsaumont hold the large triangular shaped hill east of Douaumont and at the apex of this triangle is the important road center of Bezonvaux. The French official statement declares "our success is complete," and reports that 7500 prisoners "already have been passed through our commandant's posts."

The campaign in Rumania continues to develop along the same lines as for some time past. Berlin reports that the town of Buzeu, an important railway junction, some fifty miles east of Ploesti, has been captured by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces, and that the Russo-Rumanian army is still retreating. Berlin also reports that the Russo-Rumanian army in the Dobruja is now in retreat, "influenced by the retirement in Wallachia."

An interesting item of news is the London statement that the British forces on the Tigris have taken the offensive and have captured a Turkish position near Kut-el-Amara. The situation on the remaining fronts remains practically unchanged.

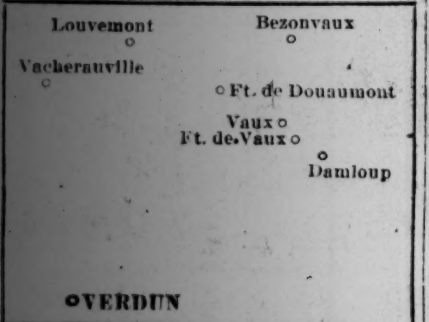


Diagram illustrates dispatches announcing French success on Verdun front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

On the Somme there has been little fighting activity.

On the east bank of the Meuse since this morning strong attacks by the

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WHAT LED TO  
THE FALL OF  
AUSTRIAN CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Vienna message and press comments indicate that Dr. Ernst von Koerber's fall was due to his attitude toward the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, which Germany favors. Dr. von Koerber delayed the settlement of the Ausgleich, which was, almost completed when he assumed office.

He regarded it as too favorable to Hungary and proposed to consult the Austrian Parliament and delegations.

The effort of the German element in Austria to establish supremacy by autocratic means was also opposed by Dr. von Koerber. The Germans urged the establishment of Galician and Bohemian autonomy by royal proclamation; which, incidentally, would have left them supreme in Parliament by excluding the Polish and Czech deputies.

The Germans also desired a proclamation of German as the official State language and similar measures. Dr. von Koerber favored the Federal form of government.

Herr von Spitzmuller, the new Premier, as commercial minister in the Stuerghk Cabinet, took an active part in the negotiations between Count Stuerghk and Count Tissa.

VANCOUVER AFTER  
WATERPOWER SITES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The City Council of Vancouver is applying to the Provincial Legislature for amendments to the city charter that will enable it to acquire waterpower sites, to construct, maintain and operate a plant for the generation of electric current. The city has several options on waterpower sites, one being on the Cheakamus River, 50 miles north of Vancouver, and another on Bridge River, 150 miles north. The leading company now supplying electric current is the B. C. Electric Railway Company, which has been criticized for the high cost of current for light and power purposes. Its street railway franchise expires in 1919.

IRISH QUESTION  
AGAIN RAISED  
IN LOWER HOUSE

Major William Redmond Appeals for New Ireland, With All Factions United—Further Ministerial Changes Announced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Lord Crawford, President of the Board of Agriculture in the late Government, has been appointed Lord Privy Seal and Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, a prominent Free Churchman, is to be Paymaster-General. Sir W. H. Lever, whose financial ability has been an important factor at the Ministry of Munitions, becomes Financial Secretary to the Treasury without a seat in the House of Commons.

Stephen Walsh, Labor member, whose name was published as Junior Lord of the Treasury, has declined the appointment and Sir Mark Sykes has also declined the invitation to become Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

The debate in the House of Commons on the vote of credit was marked yesterday by another striking speech by Maj. William Redmond, home from the front. He appealed for a new Ireland, built up out of the war, with Nationalists and Unionists, Roman Catholics and Protestants giving up their ancient feuds. He described how the troops from Ulster and other Irish provinces had been in close contact and only the kindest of feelings had arisen. These men in the face of the enemy had recognized they were brother Irishmen. They came together in the trenches and were friends. Get them together on the floor of an assembly in Ireland and they would be friends also.

"It was impossible," he said, "to see the attachment that had sprung up between the Irishmen of Ulster and of other provinces during the war without feeling that despite all disasters of the past there now prevailed a spirit which would make for happiness, a content and united Ireland."

Major Redmond also warmly repudiated the idea that there was failure on the Somme. There was no such thing.

Mr. Bonar Law said the desire for a new state of things in Ireland was not confined to Irishmen; it was the feeling of everybody in the United Kingdom. He felt it was a great thing that in spite of a rebellion for the first time in history, official Nationalists had been on the side of the Empire in the war. He called upon the House to realize how small were the incidents at home, changes of Government and the like, except as an instrument to give support to men risking their lives on their behalf today.

It was his heartfelt wish that there should be a change in feeling between Ireland and the United Kingdom and between one part of Ireland and another.

Herbert Samuel said if indeed it were possible to arrive under new auspices at anything in the nature of a settlement of the Irish question he and his colleagues would gratefully support the Government.

GERMANS TAKE BUZEU; ADVANCES MADE BY FRENCH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Fighting has increased in East Africa, in Mesopotamia, in Rumania and on the Verdun front.

In Rumania the Germans are now in possession of oilfields by the capture of Buzeu, an important railway junction north of Bucharest.

At Verdun, the French forces have advanced on a six-mile front to a depth of two miles and made large capture of prisoners which will probably increase as the action proceeds.

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GREECE ACCEPTS  
ALLIES' DEMANDS,  
ENGLAND IS TOLD

Ultimatum Presented by Sir Francis Elliott—Contents of Allies' Note Set Forth

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir Francis Elliott presented an ultimatum on Thursday afternoon to M. Zalamas, the Greek Foreign Minister, allowing 24 hours for acceptance or refusal of the demands.

The note stated that recent events in Athens had proved conclusively that neither the Greek King nor the Government possessed sufficient authority over the army to prevent its menacing the peace and security of the Allied armies in Macedonia.

In the circumstances, the Allied Governments were obliged to demand the immediate carrying out of certain movements of troops and war material to begin within 24 hours and to be executed as speedily as possible and the stoppage of all movements of troops and war material to the north.

In the event of the Greek Government's non-compliance with the demands the Allies are of opinion, "the note continues, "that such an attitude would constitute a hostile act toward them."

"The blockade of Greek coasts," the note adds, "will be maintained until the Greek Government has made full reparation for recent unprovoked attacks against the Allied troops in Athens and sufficient guarantees for the future have been given."

A technical note is appended giving details regarding the Greek evacuation of the north of Greece. It is understood the withdrawal of the entire Greek forces from Thessaly and the transfer of a proportion of the troops to Peloponnesus is demanded and that the note has been accepted in its entirety.

MR. ABRAHAMS  
MAKES A PLEA  
FOR TEACHERS

School Committee Candidate Says They Have at Their Command Wonderful Fund of Experience Never Touched

Addresses were made by candidates for the Boston School Committee at a number of meetings held in various parts of the city yesterday afternoon and evening. One was at the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury conducted by the Roxbury School Center. Another was held in Norfolk Hall, Dorchester and a third in Charlestown.

Henry Abrahams, one of the candidates, in addressing these meetings said: If I am elected I propose to bring to the attention of the School Committee the ideas and expert knowledge of our Boston teachers. I believe that the teachers have at their command a wonderful fund of experience which never has been touched. I want to see the initiative on the part of the teachers fully recognized and developed. It seems to me that this recognition has been lacking. There is nothing more discouraging than lack of opportunity for professional advancement. No school system can reach its highest effectiveness unless the teachers receive sympathetic recognition of their work and efforts. The schools are the greatest agency we have for training in democracy. This is where our citizenship begins and the quality of our future citizenship depends upon the quality of our schools.

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary of the School Voters League, addressed the Civic Federation of Women's Clubs at a meeting yesterday afternoon in behalf of Mr. Abrahams.

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"DRY" BOSTON  
PROSPECTS SAID  
TO BE IMPROVING

Encouraging Indications Reported to Anti-Saloon League as Fresh Efforts are Put Forth to Carry City for "No"

Telephones are working overtime today as 200 volunteers in the "Boston dry" campaign urge voters to attend the polls Tuesday and vote "no" on the licensed saloon question. "We Favor No License" placards are being hung in home windows, "Vote No" buttons are being distributed in factory and store, an automobile parade for Monday is being arranged, preparations are under way for another program of "dry" street corner rallies to night and many sermons are being written for a final pulp denunciation of the saloon and all its works.

The zeal of the prohibition forces increases as the campaign draws to a close. Encouraging indications are reported to the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League headquarters from all sides. Never before have the Boston citizens shown so much interest in ridding the city of the sale of intoxicants, it is said, and never were the signs so propitious for a decisive blow at the open saloon policy.

Every hour is said to bring additional proof that Thursday's advertisement for license, signed by some of Boston's business and professional men, a large part of whom reside in no-license suburban towns, has been a tremendous boomerang. Boston voters to a large degree have recognized the attempted influence against prohibition by non-residents.

An automobile parade Monday afternoon as one of the features of the wind-up of the "Boston dry" campaign is being arranged today as a substitute for the children's parade planned for today but cancelled because of the condition of the streets. The automobile parade is to include adults, since attendance at school will prevent most of the children from participating. Anybody favoring no-license may join and the organizer, the Suffolk County W. C. T. U., is desirous of securing the loan of as many automobiles as possible for the occasion, even though the owners may not participate. Autos will be needed only from 1:30 to 3 p. m. The committee in charge of this phase of the parade program and their telephone numbers are: Mrs. Mary Frost, Dorchester 586; Mrs. Ralph Foster, Brookline 1636-M; Mrs. L. C. Loomis, Brookline 5668.

The route of the automobile parade, as outlined today, follows: Start at corner of Clarendon Street and Commonwealth Avenue and proceed via Clarendon, Boylston, Dartmouth, Huntington, Massachusetts, Columbus, Pleasant, Washington, Boylston, Tremont, Beacon, ending at the corner of Beacon and Joy streets.

The telephone was an important adjunct to the no-license campaign last night. Under directions from the Anti-Saloon League those who volunteered to aid in the "telephone enlistment" began their work of calling persons whose position on the license saloon question was unknown or was doubtful. The latter were questioned whether they would attend the polls Tuesday, were urged to do so if they admitted they favored no-license, and when found doubtful on the saloon question were told some of the more

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PROF. MUENSTERBERG  
WAS NOTED EDUCATOR

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, who passed away at Radcliffe College today, was as widely known for his contributions to the press and magazines on subjects dealing with the German Empire and international relations during the European War, as for his work and writings in the field of education.

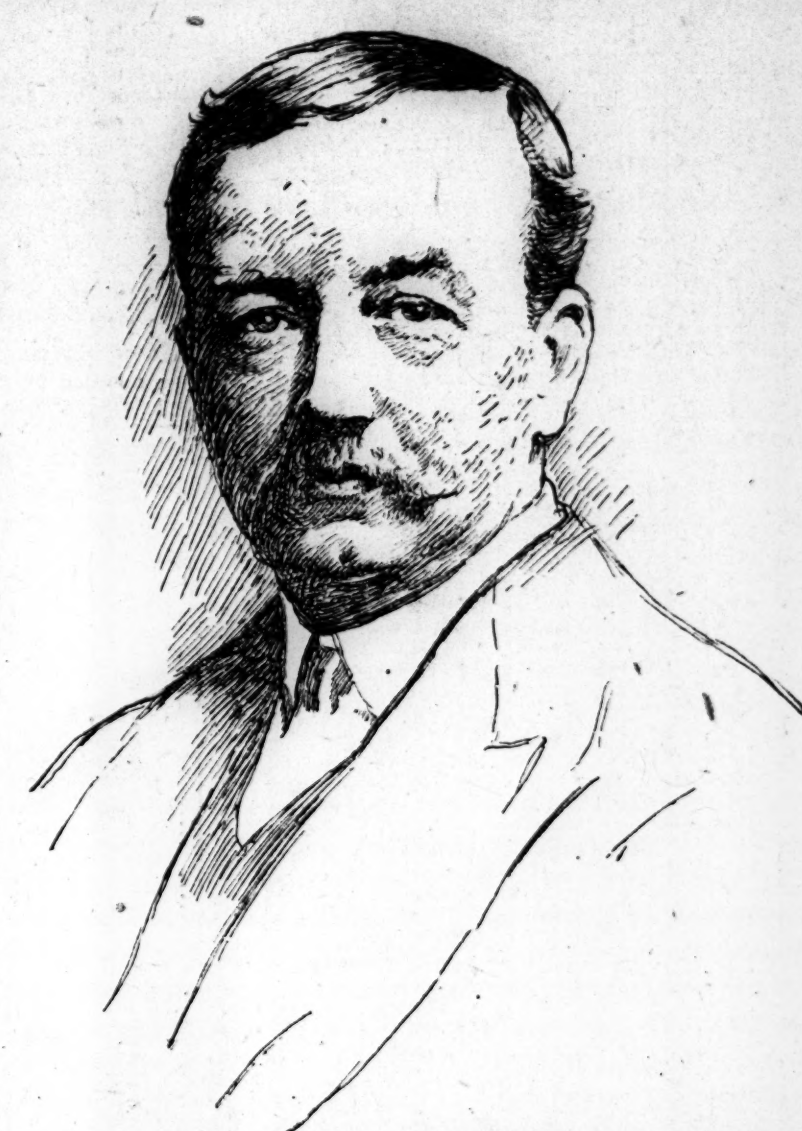
From the beginning of the European War he wrote and spoke much. His pro-German activities brought considerable adverse criticism, not only upon himself, but also upon Harvard University for permitting him to express his opinions without restraint, outside university circles.

Shortly after the beginning of the European War Professor Munsterberg tendered his resignation but it was refused. Recently the president and fellows were petitioned by a number of prominent Boston people to demand his resignation, and again the corporation refused to act.

He was a native of Danzig, Germany, and received his education at the Danzig Gymnasium and the universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg. He became professor of psychology and director of the physiological laboratory at Harvard University in 1892.

He was exchange professor from Harvard to the University of Berlin in 1910-11, and in the same year became organizer and first director of Amerika-Institut of the German Government. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

STEAMERS REPORTED SUNK  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Greek steamer Salamis, 6300 tons, the Norwegian steamer Kanpanger, 2000 tons; the Portuguese steamer Lecca, 2000 tons, and the British steamer Glencoe are reported sunk.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Arthur Henderson

PROHIBITION  
DISTRICT BILL  
TEST MEASURE

Success of Measure Considered in Senate as Paving Way for Nation-Wide Law—Smoot Substitute Is Drastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An effort to have the Senate agree by unanimous consent to take a vote on the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill by 6 p. m. Monday was blocked today when Senator Martine of New Jersey objected to considering such a proposal.

S Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the bill, sought to have the Senate agree to take up consideration of his bill at the end of the morning hour Monday, and to have no member speak on the measure more than once and then not longer than 20 minutes, so that a vote could be taken by the end of the calendar day. At the proposal of Senator Sutherland of Utah this was changed so that a vote would be taken at 6 p. m., but Senator Martine defeated the plan.

At this point Senator Smoot of Utah moved to amend the Sheppard bill by substituting his new bill. The Smoot substitute is a prohibitory measure of the purest type. It is designed to absolutely prevent the use or manufacture or possession of intoxicating liquor or alcohol for beverage purposes in the national capital. Under its provisions alcoholic liquor could be procured only for mechanical and like nonbeverage purposes.

To obtain, possess and transport it for such purposes, furthermore, it would be necessary to first secure a permit from the commissioners of the district. A pharmacist would be required, before obtaining such permit, to state under oath that he would not violate any provisions of the act. Such permit would be valid for only 20 days.

Debate on bill has developed first, that the proposed measure is not as drastic as temperance advocates would like to see it and, secondly, that the contest over the passage of such a bill is likely to be centered on the question of submitting the act to the residents of the District by means of a referendum vote.

It is held that the latter proposal offers the most serious ground for contention, in that a referendum is considered to be the surest way of defeating the purpose of the legislation. Expressions from members of Congress on this phase of the situation indicate that the efforts of those backing the movement must be directed chiefly to overcoming resistance in this quarter. There are indications that some senators, at least, would gladly dodge responsibility for placing the District under prohibition by passing a bill which would leave it to the judgment of the local voters to accept or to reject the proposition.

But this will not do, according to the viewpoint of Prohibitionists, for it is generally held that the District bill is destined to test the temper of Congress on the question of amending the Federal Constitution to provide for nation-wide prohibition. For this very reason, it is understood, the Sheppard bill was first brought up for action, and that the national resolution will be treated by Congress in much the same way as is the Sheppard bill. If the District bill goes through at

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RUSSIA JOINS  
ALLIES AGAINST  
PEACE PROPOSAL

Duma Sees in German Efforts Proof of Weakness—Foreign Minister Says Empire Repudiates Idea of Suspending War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—M. Pokrovsky, the Foreign Minister, immediately following his appointment, delivered a speech in the Duma in reference to the German peace move. The Duma then passed unanimously a resolution urging a categorical refusal by the Allied Governments to enter under present conditions into any peace negotiations whatever.

The Duma considers, the resolution added, that the German proposals are nothing more than a fresh proof of the weakness of the enemy, a hypocritical act from which the enemy expects no real success but by which he seeks to throw upon others the responsibility for the war and for what has happened during it and to exculpate himself before public opinion in Germany.

The Duma considers that a premature peace would only be a brief period of calm and would involve the danger of "another bloody war" and renewed deplorable sacrifices by the people. It considers that a lasting peace will be possible only after a decisive victory over the military power of the enemy and definite renunciation by Germany of the aspirations which render her responsible for the world war and for the horrors accompanying it.

M. Pokrovsky, the Foreign Minister, said during his speech that words of peace coming from the side wholly responsible for the world conflagration it had started were no surprise to the Allies. He then pointed out that there were no tangible indications regarding the nature of the peace Germany desired. He summarized the main sentences of the proposal and then turned to the circumstances in which the proposal was made.

Enemy armies had devastated and occupied Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro and part of France, Russia and Rumania. The enemy had just proclaimed an illusory independence of part of Poland and were trying to lay their hands on the entire Polish nation. Who then, with the exception of Germany, could derive any advantage by the opening of peace negotiations?

M. Pokrovsky then touched on the internal German situation, mentioning the introduction of general forced labor in Germany as indicating her internal position. The peace proposal was made at the last moment to profit by fleeting territorial conquests before her domestic weakness was revealed. In the event of failure they would exploit the Allies' refusal to reestablish the tottering morale of their people.

A further motive for the peace proposal, the speaker found in the false ideas in Germany regarding Russia. Far from yielding, Russia would rally more closely round its sovereign, who declared at the beginning of the war that he would not make peace until the last enemy soldier had left our country.

The Russian Government repudiated with indignation the mere idea of suspending the struggle and thereby permitting Germany to take the advantage of the last chance she would have of subjecting Europe to her hegemony. The immense sacrifices would be vain if a premature peace were concluded with the enemy, whose forces had been shaken but not broken, who was seeking a breathing space by making a deceitful offer of a permanent peace.

In this inflexible decision Russia completely agreed with her valiant allies.

Peace Comment Withheld

President to Forward Proposals of Central Powers at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After the Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon it was made known that the President will not intervene in any way at the present time in the peace proposals of the Central Powers. The communication of the Central Powers will be sent forward today, probably without comment. The President holds himself in readiness to serve the nations of Europe later in any way that will be acceptable to them.

It was stated that the delay in forwarding the notes was due to the fact that the messages received from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, identical in substance, differed slightly in phraseology as a result of different translations. The President and his advisers have been absorbed in the study of the situation ever since the first note, that from Germany, arrived.

The German note was translated into English by Charge Grew at Berlin and the one from Vienna by Ambassador Penfield, while the Turkish note came to the State Department in French. As the three communications are intended to be identical the State Department does not wish to send different versions, so that, with the three in hand today, it will be possible to obviate this difficulty.

The information that has come to Washington in the past two days indicates that the proposals will not be



flatly refused, as was first intimated. This does not imply, however, that the Allies are convinced they are made in good faith, but as explained to this bureau, in order not to be in the attitude of refusing legitimate peace the Allies are likely, at least, to take steps to learn what the terms would be.

In other words, the proposals will not be categorically refused until these terms are known. It will then rest with the Allies to determine whether further negotiations are to be entertained.

According to information available here, it appears to be probable that the evacuation, indemnification and the restoration of Belgium will be a prerequisite to any discussion of peace.

This is made apparent, not only by expressions from London by responsible officials of the new Government, but it has been the position of the Government recently retired.

### More German Opinions

Neutrals Asked to Urge Entente to Negotiate

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—German papers refuse to take Entente newspaper comments on the peace note as final and await official pronouncements.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a further article adjuring neutrals to urge the Entente to negotiate. The Conservative party met on Wednesday and unanimously approved the German offer, but expressed the opinion that there was little hope of its acceptance and protested against no opportunity having been given the Reichstag to proclaim that the nation was not intent on hastening peace at all costs but was ready to fight to the last if necessary.

Herr Bassermann, National Liberal leader, has demanded the summoning of the Main Reichstag Committee to discuss the foreign situation and his group has protested to the Chancellor against adjournment of the Reichstag without opportunity of discussing the peace question.

The Socialist Labor Association has published a statement demanding an announcement of Germany's peace terms.

### Kaiser Makes Threat

Says Opponents Will Suffer if They Refuse Negotiations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The Kaiser has been touring the western front and addressing the soldiers, intimating that the enemy will suffer if it refuses negotiations.

### Bryan Pleads to Premier

Appeals for Consent to Peace Conference Made to Allies

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—William J. Bryan, here on his way to Miami, Fla., said he had sent this message to the British Premier:

"As a friend of the nations at war, as a Christian and a lover of humanity, I respectfully but most earnestly appeal to you to use your great influence to secure your Government's consent to negotiations.

"There is no dispute that must necessarily be settled by force. All international disputes are capable of adjustment by peace means. Every guarantee that can possibly be secured by war can be stated as a condition precedent to peace. Do not, I pray you, by refusing an exchange of views, assume responsibility for a continuation of the unspeakable horrors of this unparalleled conflict."

### Demand for Terms

Hungarian Party Seeks Announcement by Central Powers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Saturday)—Count Karolyi's party demands an announcement by the Central Powers of peace terms and will introduce an interpellation to that effect in Parliament.

### Woman's Peace Party Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Woman's Peace Party has cabled to Norman Angell asking that he bring all possible pressure to bear on the British Government toward a generous reception of Germany's proposal and that he work toward immediate negotiations for an armistice. Similar messages were also sent to Dr. Anita Aupers, chairman of the German branch of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, and to Chrystal MacMillan, chairman of the London branch. These cablegrams followed the party's action in telegraphing President Wilson urging that, in presenting Germany's proposal to the Allies, he urges upon them to give serious consideration to the proposal and to call an armistice.

### Chancellor Congratulated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has congratulated the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, on his peace speech as being a great moral demonstration of the strength of the Fatherland.

### COUSUL SPAHR RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Herman L. Spahr, Consul of the United States at Montevideo, has resigned his post, and will engage at New York in promotion of trade relations between the United States and the southern republics of South America.

## WAY PROPOSED TO RENEW WATER LINE BUSINESS

Mr. Wallace of St. Louis Would Repeal Part of Commerce Law and Provide Single Standard Set of Transportation Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The second, third and fourth sections of the Act to Regulate Commerce, if properly construed and applied, would revive both fresh and salt water transportation of every description," declared F. L. Wallace of St. Louis, in a paper on "Why Water Transportation Has Disappeared and How to Revive It," presented before the annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

"We have seen the shipping business by river decline to almost nothing, and why? Because the railroad interests and their lobbies, through misguiding and ulterior motives, have labored constantly to destroy a transportation activity which, if rightly considered and allowed to develop, would have been a boon to them and the country at large. They have been aided in temporarily stemming the tide of progress through the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who have failed to make use of the power and authority conferred upon them by the law.

"So much influence was brought to bear upon our lawmakers in the past that they allowed a relief feature to be added to the fourth section of the Act to Regulate Commerce, and the relief granted under this section has destroyed, for the time being, the country's greatest natural asset.

"If you allow the railroads to make a low rate to a water point and, at the same time, charge two or three times as much to the intermediate points, they might make enough off of the intermediate hauls to enable them to make so low a rate to the water point that a steamboat could not compete profitably.

"I propose that the relief feature of the fourth section of the Act to Regulate Commerce be repealed and that there be substituted therefor a clause requiring a single standard set of rates to be made by each individual line, this set of rates to be used by the issuing line for assessing its charges on all the freight of the class or commodity transported between any one point and any other point, observing the long-and-short haul clause absolutely in every case; and I would further clarify the law by making it plain that the commission has the right to fix the minimum as well as the maximum rate in any and all cases.

"The proposed plan will help the railroads, because it will, through competition, compel them to adopt improved accounting systems to enable their managers economically and efficiently to operate, maintain and extend their lines. This will result in better service to the public, better returns to the owners and an ever-increasing business."

### INCREASED TAXATION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A new series of fiscal regulations is about to come into force in Italy and is expected to yield an annual revenue of 200,000,000 lire. The tax on war profits realized by manufacturers, merchants and intermediaries is to be doubled, and the earnings of all men of military age not forming part of the actual fighting forces but engaged in government establishments and workshops are to be taxed from 1 to 3 per cent, according to the amount earned. A 10 per cent tax is imposed on the retail sale price of all kinds of perfumery, cosmetics and toilet accessories generally. Bills of exchange are subjected to a higher tax, and the government stamps legalizing documents are to be raised in price. In future also requests for exemption from military service must bear a government stamp of 2 lire, while government licenses have been fixed at a higher rate, and the tax on motors, motor bicycles and motor boats will be considerably raised at the beginning of the coming year. Real and personal property is to be more heavily taxed, and a certain percentage on rents must also now be paid to the government. Certain postal and telegraphic rates are also to be increased.

### COAL AND LIGHTING PROVISIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Government has withdrawn the order for the shutting of all shops at 6 o'clock. The measure appeared too drastic and has been altered to a restriction of lighting after 6 o'clock. After that hour all shops, with the exception of chemists, hair dressers and tobacconists (where stamps and post cards, etc., are obtained) must not use gas, electricity or petroleum for lighting purposes. Vendors of alcohol are to close their shops an hour earlier, that is, at 9:30, a step in the right direction though a small one. The price of coal having risen, it has become imperative that some special government measures should be taken to protect the poorer classes with fuel. An order has consequently been issued by which all women who are receiving War Office allowance, and all those persons who are registered on the books of l'Assistance Publique, shall have a sack of coal delivered at their homes every month. Families who live in premises with a rent of less than 1,500, are entitled to three sacks of coal per month at a far lower rate than they could obtain it from a coal dealer. All those wishing to benefit by this State aid have to register themselves at the Town Hall in their vicinity.

## EMPHASIS LAID ON ALLIES' DUTY TOWARD POLAND

French Journal Says Entente Governments Cannot but Give Heed to Polish Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—The Temps, in an editorial dealing with the situation in Poland, speaks of the protest signed by a number of prominent Poles, which has appeared in its columns, as a most dignified document. It makes clear, it says, the fact that from Prussia Poland can never hope to regain her unity, for Prussia, minus the Polish provinces and Eastern Prussia, would not be able to maintain her ascendancy over Germany, and this would mean the ruin of Bismarck's plans. The "liberty and independence of nations" is, as the Polish protest states, the aim of the Allies in this war. M. Dmowski and his friends content themselves with merely recalling the fact and do not insist on it. But this is in reality an appeal to the Allies. And however discreetly it may have been uttered, the governments of the Entente cannot but give heed to it. Their material strength is bound up with the strength of their moral position; and their moral position depends on their fidelity to the fundamental tenets for which they are fighting. Justice, as well as mere self interest, demands that independence shall once more be restored to Poland at the expense of Prussia.

The Poles are within their rights when they speak of German schemes with regard to the Kingdom of Poland as a fresh confirmation of the partition of their country. The correctness of their view is emphasized by the military profits which are both the aim and the consequence of this protest, it behooves the Allied governments clearly to define their attitude. They have not merely to affirm the righteousness of their cause, but they must know how morally to shield themselves against the blow of which, unfortunately, they cannot escape the material consequences. Enrolled by force in the service of our enemies, the Poles must know what the Entente can guarantee them in the future, since we can do nothing for them in the present. They must know that just as they exclude all possible conciliation between a partitioned Poland and Prussia, so the Entente does not contemplate the defeat of Prussia without the reconstitution of a united Poland. They must know, in a word, that the Russian policy outlined by the Grand Duke Nicolas is that which is supported not only by Russia, but by the whole coalition of the Allies. It certainly would have been better if they had been informed of this sooner, but it is still not too late.

Russians in the highest positions do not wish to be held responsible for the conspiracy of silence which has so long obtained in the case of Poland. Will the democracies of France and Great Britain adopt a less uncompromising attitude? And when a capital interest is at stake, when that which lies in the balance is not only reparation for one of the greatest crimes known to history, but the very solution of the war, the destruction of Prussian militarism, the liquidation of the Hohenzollern tyranny and the reestablishment of the European equilibrium, shall public opinion be forbidden to give the governments the support of a reasoned conviction?

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## RUSSIAN POLICY OF PRISONER REPRISALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—In an official communiqué the Russian Government announced its adoption of a policy of reprisal in order to secure the better treatment of its prisoners of war. The Minister of War, the communiqué stated, was informed at the beginning of November that the German Government, as the result of communications made to the enemy press regarding the sufferings which German prisoners of war were alleged to be subjected to in Russia, transferred a large number of Russian officer prisoners belonging to privileged regiments to a special concentration camp, and subjected them to particularly severe treatment.

On the receipt of this information the Minister of War recognized that it was necessary to draw by diplomatic means, the attention of the German Government to the injustice of the aforesaid measure, adding that if by Nov. 14 (new style) the Minister of War was not informed that the aforesaid severe treatment applied to Russian officer prisoners had been suppressed, all German officer prisoners in Russia, without exception, would immediately be subjected to similar treatment.

Not having received any reply at the date indicated, the Minister of War today gave instructions by telegraph to the district military authorities to concentrate immediately at certain points all German prisoners of war who had been treated as officers, and to put them in spots allocated to common prisoners of war, forbidding them at the same time all postal communication with their country, depriving them of the services of their orderlies, and only allowing them the regulation rations allowed to common soldiers. At the same time the district military authorities were ordered to explain to the German officer prisoners subjected to this treatment the motives which had provoked this measure and to warn them that these measures would not be revoked until the Minister of War had received official information that the normal treatment of Russian officer prisoners in Germany had been completely restored.

## ALL OKLAHOMA NOW ENGAGED IN OIL WELL TESTS

Extension of Cushing Field Has Brought Very Satisfactory Results—Value of Oil and Gas in 1915 Put at \$78,300,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Oklahoma Bureau

NORMAN, Okla.—Despite the constantly fluctuating price of crude oil, development in Oklahoma is being pushed until test wells are being sunk in practically every section of the State. Drilling is going on in three-fourths of the counties in Oklahoma, and there are few of the others in which local companies are not being organized to sink tests.

Recent developments, according to officials in the Oklahoma Geological Survey, which has headquarters at the University of Oklahoma, has been marked by the extension of the Cushing field in the region of Shamrock, the little city that sprang up almost in a night. This extension resulted in bringing in some of the best production of oil and gas wells in Oklahoma, perhaps the best production being obtained in the Layton sand, at a depth of 1400 feet. The Bartlesville sand also gave some of the best wells in the field.

The Blackwell field has come into prominence in the past few months, though development has been slow on account of deep drilling and difficulty in going through the gas sands. The oil wells have ranged in initial flow from 100 to 3000 barrels a day, and the gas wells from 3,000,000 to 60,000,000 cubic feet.

The Stone Bluff pool, in Wagoner County, has been developed into a prolific one for a small pool, and the Yale well in Carter County, the extreme south part of the State, was next in importance to the south extension of the Cushing field.

Outside these main fields, many little ones have been opened up. Production in both oil and gas was obtained southwest of Billings and south of Garber. The Ingalls field, east of Stillwater, is one of the newest ones that gives promise of becoming important. A gas well, reported at 30,000,000 feet, was brought in near Perkins.

The Geological Survey estimates that there are now not less than 120 oil and gas fields in the State. Some of these are not now producing oil or gas in commercial quantities, but all are considered capable of development to the commercially productive point.

As to the future of the oil industry in Oklahoma, the best authorities declare that production is now on the decline. In many fields the initial production was good, but in most cases, after eight or nine years, not a few fields seem to have become almost exhausted. Most of the wells in the famous Glenn Pool, which had a wonderful initial production, are now producing much less. In the Cushing field, the older wells in the shallow sands are being pumped and those of high production are gradually declining.

The Geological Survey estimates the value of Oklahoma's production of oil and gas during 1915 at \$78,300,000.

## ARMY RATES FOR BRITISH OBJECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important case affecting the financial position of conscientious objectors to military service has been decided by the Law Society Section of the London Appeal Tribunal. The case was that of a telegraphist in the employment of the general post office, who had been allowed as a conscientious objector to remain in his employment, on condition that the salary he received was not to exceed the pay and allowances which he would have received as an ordinary soldier. The man asked for a rehearing on the ground that the condition should be removed.

Mr. Richardson, the chairman, said the tribunal saw no reason to depart from their previous practice, namely, that an applicant who obtained exemption upon the ground of conscientious objection while he was entitled by the statute to secure immunity from the hardships that a soldier's life involved, should not, so far as their order could prevent it, be placed in a better pecuniary position than that of a private soldier in the army. It was no part of their duty to criticize the propriety of an arrangement whereby post office employees who were conscribed under the Military Service Acts were paid out of public funds an aggregate sum which far exceeded the pay to which other private soldiers in the army were entitled, the vast majority of whom enlisted as volunteers and they could see no reason why a conscientious objector who happened to be a post office employee, should be placed in any better position with regard to his pay than a conscientious objector who followed any other calling in life.

There was no reason, on the other hand, why the employer should gain the advantage of labor at less than the standard rate. It was understood when the Military Service Acts were passed that they should in no event be used directly or indirectly to bring about industrial compulsion and therefore he would order that the man should remain in his present employment on condition that the amount by which his wages exceed the pay and allowances of an ordinary soldier should be paid by the appellant to the Committee of National Industrial Importance, to be applied to that such charitable purposes as they might determine.

## ADMINISTRATION OF PENSIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—Before the Government changes were made the critical papers, after pressing for many weary months against the size of the Government and clamoring for the government of the many by the few, and the fewer the better, concentrated on the demand for the appointment of still another minister. To this demand there certainly was a greater backing of sound argument, for the administration of pensions, which the press held required the attention of a minister of Cabinet rank, was certainly a growing problem. The new appointment, however, caused a good deal of trouble behind the scenes. Mr. Asquith's choice for the post was Mr. Arthur Henderson, paymaster-general and Labor adviser to the Government, who as the Cabinet representative of the working classes to whom most of the pensions will go, was certainly the obvious choice. Mr. Henderson's appointment was practically a settled matter when the claims of Mr. Hayes Fisher, who certainly knows a good deal about pensions and had hitherto been the Government's spokesman on the matter in the House of Commons, were strongly pressed by his friends and the whole matter was once more in the melting pot. This development was apparently due to the difficulty of adjusting the views of the numerous bodies which had hitherto had charge of portions of the pensions work. In the end Mr. Asquith had his way, and Mr. Henderson became president of the pensions board.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, who is parliamentary secretary to the local government board, Mr. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty and Mr. H. W. Foster, financial secretary to the War Office, as members of the board to assist him. Recently Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to consolidate the pension administration and to simplify the procedure of the new department. The bill aimed at transferring to the new board the work of the War Office and other departments providing disability pensions from public funds, so as to prevent the overlapping, lack of uniformity, and delays arising from the fact of several departments dealing with branches of what was an indivisible piece of administration. He gave the House some figures showing the amount of work involved. The departments to be taken over dealt with 27,551 cases in January, 1916, involving 77,824 letters, in October the number was 79,538, involving 705,277 letters, and by March next it was estimated that the number would be 146,244, involving 1,378,500 letters. These figures entitled him to say that it would be some years before any substantial and permanent reduction in the amount of work might be expected. He did not feel that a board would mean divided responsibility and made it clear that it was the intention of the Government to make the president of the board responsible to the House of Commons for the administration of the department. The new board was to concern itself exclusively with and be responsible for all military pensions, except service pensions.

Some exception might be taken to the limited nature of the work that the board had to undertake. It might be urged that the problem of the disabled soldier went much deeper than the question of mere pensions and that a satisfactory and permanent solution could only be found by comprehensive handling of the whole problem. He was convinced of the importance of coordinating after-care, training, employment and pensions. If all these matters could have been brought together and administered under one roof with one controlling head, the different sections of the work could have been fostered and developed on lines most conducive to the efficient solution of the entire problem. The Government, however, had decided that in existing circumstances such an arrangement would be most difficult to secure. Apart from practical difficulties there was some expert opinion in favor of after-care and training taking place before the soldier's discharge. Experience proved, however, that only when pensions had been permanent, fixed, and guaranteed, did soldiers take kindly to training, being apprehensive otherwise of reeducation leading to loss of their pensions.

The branches of the pension work which would remain outside the control of the board were the in-pensions, administered by the commissioners of the Royal Hospital for Soldiers at Chelsea, service pensions, supplementary pensions, and grants out of funds not derived from money provided by Parliament and the Statutory Committee's power to supplement separation allowances, service pensions and pensions to officers' widows, so far as these pensions were determined by service. This form of supplementation could be done either by private or public funds, but the Statutory Committee would only have power to supplement from private funds the disability pensions to officers and men, grants to widows, children and other dependents of men, and pensions to officers' widows, so far as they were determined otherwise than by the service of the officers.

Arising out of the question of the relationship between the Statutory Committee and the new board came the question of local committees. The more he had gone into the question during the last few months, the more fully he was convinced that when they had properly coordinated questions of policy the more they could decentralize, the more they could work through properly constituted and thoroughly representative committees, the more efficiently would the work be done. In conclusion Mr. Henderson said it was his intention to place the pensions administration of the country as promptly as he possibly could in such much more satisfactory position than it could claim to be in now.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

French have been in progress, in which the French obtained advantages in the direction of Louvemont and Hardaumont. The fighting has not yet been terminated.

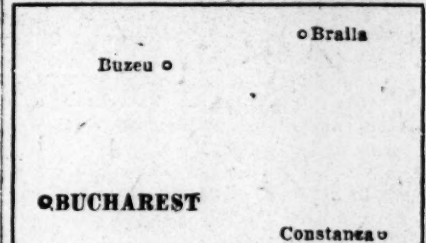
Our Dobruja army is pursuing our opponents, who, under the influence of our rapid advance in Great Wallachia, last night evacuated their positions. On the Macedonian front there is calm.

In the War Office statement issued yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the troops of the Central Powers had captured Buzeu.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication issued last night says:

Last night (Thursday) an attack was attempted by our opponents upon our positions in the neighborhood of Lesbouffers, but it was crushed by our artillery before they could reach our trenches.

Our opponents' trenches were successfully entered by us south of Armentieres and also east of Virstrat. Early in the night a powerful enemy raiding party endeavored to break into



our line south of St. Eloi. Only a few of the raiders succeeded in reaching our trenches, and these were immediately ejected. Our opponents' losses were severe.

Our artillery bombarded Archiet le Pett and an enemy railway siding south of that village during the night. During the day (Friday) our positions on the observatory ridge and at Mont Sorrel were heavily shelled. Our artillery effectively replied.

Elsewhere on our front intermittent artillery activity continued.

Friday—A War Office announcement tonight says: Naval airplanes yesterday threw bombs on Lule Burgas bridge (over the Maritza River), south of Adrianople. A great weight of bombs was dropped and extensive damage is believed to have resulted.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—An official statement issued last night reads:

After several days of artillery preparation we attacked our opponents north of Douaumont, between the Meuse and the Woivre, on a front of more than 10 kilometers. The attack started at 10 o'clock. Our opponents' front broke down everywhere to a depth of about three kilometers.

Besides numerous trenches, we captured the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont, the farms of Chambrettes and the fortified works of Hardaumont and Bezouvaux.

We have taken a great many prisoners, whose exact number has not yet been determined. Seven thousand five hundred of them, including 200 officers, already have been passed through our commandant's posts.

We have taken or destroyed numerous pieces of heavy and field artillery and also a considerable quantity of material.

Notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions, our aviators took a brilliant part in the fighting. Our success is complete. The troops have given vent to great enthusiasm. Our losses are slight.

Belgian communication:

An artillery battle which started the night of Dec. 14-15 has continued with violence in the region of Steenstraete and farther north. Belgian guns of all calibers and trench artillery have spiritedly taken to task the enemy battalions.

## ARKANSAS EFFORT TO OPEN UP COAL AND LIME LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Renewed efforts to open the Arkansas and Ouachita rivers to navigation, thus opening two of Arkansas' most valuable mineral fields, are being pushed, and it was announced at a meeting of Government engineers and prominent residents on the latter project at Camden, Nov. 21, that the river can be open for 200 miles within three years. This development, if carried out, will make the river navigable from its mouth at the Mississippi River in Louisiana to a point above Camden, Ark.

The opening of the Ouachita for navigation would make easily accessible the great field of soft limestone near White Cliffs for use all over the South as fertilizer. A company was recently organized to take over the field and develop its product. The White Cliffs lime is said by geologists to be one of the most valuable fertilizers available for southern soils and the condition in which it is found makes utilization of it cheap if river transportation is established.

## LLOYDS CHRISTMAS LIST

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Black and pearl, with and without handles, from .....\$5.00
- Field Glasses  
From .....\$20
- Field Glasses  
(prism style) From .....\$45
- Spy Glasses  
From .....\$3.00
- Telescopes  
From .....\$85.00
- Thermometers  
A great variety of house thermometers, for wall, table, candy, bath, use. Maximum and minimum, in wood, copper, tin, ivory, porcelain, etc. From 40¢
- Needle Threaders  
A simple contrivance for aiding needle threading; very popular .....50¢

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75 SUMMIT ST. - BOSTON  
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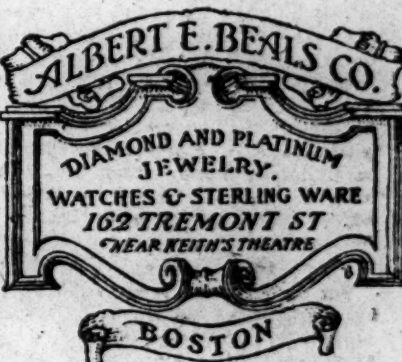
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## MOROCCO NOW SHOWS SIGNS OF FRENCH REFORM

Raymond Koechlin Says Every Branch of Administration Indicates Civilizing Mission Has Continued Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats publishes an interesting letter written by Raymond Koechlin from Fez, describing the French administration in Morocco. The civilizing mission of France has not been interrupted by the war. If the fair at Fez and the ceremony of homage paid by the tribes to the Sultan were not sufficient proof of this, it would be found, says the writer, in every branch of the administration: in the development of roads and railways, housing reform, the establishment of courts of justice, of trade museums, and so on. The letter, however, deals particularly with the development of art. A department of fine arts has been established by General Lyautey, under the direction of M. Tranchant de Lunel, to take in hand the work of restoration and preservation of the many valuable specimens of architecture, belonging some to the Roman period, some to the Middle Ages and some even to modern times. Interesting discoveries have been made during the excavations in the hill of Taza, and in May, 1915, excavations were begun at Volubilis, an advanced Roman outpost, by German prisoners under the direction of Lieutenant Chastelain. These revealed a triumphal arch, a temple with porticoes, a forum, houses and streets, in what was a Roman provincial town. In the interior near the "holy city" of Moula-Idriss. The style of these buildings, which is that of the first two centuries of the empire, is mediocre, but during the excavations, which are still in progress, a number of interesting inscriptions have been discovered, and a fine bronze figure of a dog, an African greyhound, which cannot fail to take its place among the most interesting examples of the art of Roman Africa.

A great work has also been accomplished in the restoration of Muhammadan buildings. In some cases a thorough cleaning has been sufficient; thus the gate of the Gudeyas at Rabat, a masterpiece of military architecture, only needed to be freed from the rubbish encumbering it to reveal its beauty. In Morocco, the tower of Hassan has been freed from the columns which had fallen from the mosque which surrounds it. When the mosque of Chella has been restored, the oldest Muhammadan edifices in Morocco, dating from the Thirteenth Century, and the glory of Rabat will once more be seen in all their splendor. These buildings were built of lime and mortar, but the medersas of Fez are plastered with a material which can bear the weight of the cedar beams and enamel tiles. These medersas, colleges founded in the Fourteenth Century for the use of poor students, were little known up to the last few months. Their religious character, as in the case of the mosques, had prevented the visits of Europeans, until the cordial relations established between the department of fine arts and the ulemas led to permission being granted to penetrate them. When it was found that these exquisite buildings, comparable to the richest monuments of Andalusia, were falling into ruins. The work of preservation will be undertaken by French artists. It will take time, but they fully realize that they have not to restore the old buildings, but merely to consolidate them, so that nothing shall be lost of the charm of the old plaster and the beauty of the woodwork. When this is completed, it is hoped that there will be sufficient money voted for the upkeep of the old palace of Mequinez which was built by a Sultan in the Seventeenth Century as a Versailles in imitation of Louis XIV.

But besides the preservation of old buildings, wise measures have had to be taken to prevent their being spoiled by the erection of buildings of a purely military character which the occupation of the country necessitates. Europeans have been forbidden to build in the native towns, and plans for new quarters have been fully drawn by Arab architects. Strict regulations forbid the erection of buildings above a certain height, which would spoil the appearance of the country; and the authorities, showing a rare common sense and good taste, have resolved to build only in the style of the country, the simplicity of the Arab houses being far more suitable than any style of French architecture. The adoption of the Arab style of building has another advantage, namely, that of reviving the industrial arts of the country; for Arab houses must have Arab fittings. These industries were beginning to decay. Makers of enamel tiles, woven carpets, embroidery, furniture, and pottery, had many of them lost the beautiful patterns of a former period, but it was hoped that the taste, culture and erudition which France could bring to bear on the subject would help to revive the old industries. Clever artists set to work, the old models were collected from all over the country, and now Rabat and Fez possess collections which are accessible to every one.

The museum at Rabat, which is installed in the ruins of Oudayas, one of the most beautiful places in Morocco, is particularly attractive. Some old native workmen of Rabat were secured, and near the museum, in the wooden sheds in the garden, they may be seen teaching apprentices to dye the wools with vegetable dyes, paint pottery and fashion leather. In other big centers courses of applied art have been opened in connection with the schools, and women and girls

are being taught to weave the carpets and do the embroidery for which the towns of Morocco have been celebrated. The exhibition at Casa Blanca and the fair at Fez have shown what progress is being made in the revival of these industries.

All those who are acquainted with General Lyautey, concludes the letter, will recognize this protection of the native arts as his work. The serious issues raised by the war have not diverted this interest from the arts of peace. Thanks to his efforts, the monuments of Morocco will be preserved, its character will remain, and native art will be unspoiled by contact with a more modern civilization.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The industrial interests of British Columbia have inaugurated a movement to organize for the extension of the trade of this province. The first step was taken on Dec. 5 when 522 prominent men of the Province attended a dinner in the Hotel Vancouver. This dinner was given under the auspices of the Vancouver City Council, the New Westminster City Council, the Manufacturers Association of British Columbia, the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers Limited, British Columbia Salmon Cannery Association, British Columbia Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association, the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, Vancouver Board of Trade, Vancouver Chamber of Mines, Vancouver Grain Exchange, Vancouver Merchants Association, Canadian Credit Men's Association, Rotary Club and American Club. A committee was appointed to organize an Export and Import Association, to take the form of a limited corporation, with a capitalization of \$100,000 and also an industries and resources committee to act in conjunction with the office of the Industrial Commissioner.

## MAYOR INSISTS ON MANAGER FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell believes that a business manager is needed to administer the \$12,000,000 in the special fund for the public schools of this city. He has just vetoed the action of the Board of Aldermen in eliminating from the School Board budget for 1917 the items of \$10,000 for such a manager and \$4000 for a supervising janitor and in reducing to \$5000 the item of \$10,000 allowed for Superintendent Wirt.

"We will not obtain the best results in our schools," said the mayor, charging that the board's action was provincial and political, "until honest and straightforward thinking regarding the school problem is substituted for generalities that serve no purpose except to confuse the issue."

It is not expected that the board will override the veto. Leo Arnstein, chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Education, is slated for the position of manager.

## DETROIT PROPOSES TO BUY A COAL MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DETROIT, Mich.—To solve the problem of obtaining coal for municipal purposes, the Detroit Common Council is considering the purchase of a coal mine or contracting for the entire output of a mine, either in the Michigan, Ohio or West Virginia soft coal fields. The proposal came from Alderman Maurice J. Keating, who will be president of the council after Jan. 12. Several mining companies and mine brokers have offered to sell the city a mine or to sell its annual output. The Keating plan would save Detroit more than \$100,000 a year and at the same time would insure the city an adequate supply of fuel at all times. Departments now buy fuel individually.

## COUNTY MOVEMENT TO LIFT MORTGAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
RALEIGH, N. C.—To take the mortgage off every farm in Gaston County is to be undertaken by the Greater Gaston County Association working in conjunction with the County Farm Loan Bank, a product of the association. The Greater Gaston County Association is a new idea in North Carolina, swinging to the county as the unit instead of the city in development work. The association has just completed its first month's work and the results have been striking, it is asserted.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING GAINS IN FAVOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The daylight saving committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce are unanimously in favor of the adoption of the daylight saving plan throughout the United States during the summer months. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce has just joined the numerous organizations which have passed resolutions favorable to the plan.

## WOMAN IS COUNTY AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miss Esther Warner, of the home economics department of the University of Nebraska is the first Nebraska woman to engage in county agent work. She has been appointed to cooperate with the newly organized Seward County Home-Makers Association and began her duties Nov. 1. This association has a membership of 175 women.

## MONASTIR AND ITS VALUE TO ALLIED FORCES

Macedonian City Provides Base for General Sarraill's Troops—Political Possibilities of Capture May Be Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SALONIKA, Greece—Four years to the day following the capture of Monastir by the soldiers of King Peter, after the overthrow of the Sultan's western army in the first Balkan war, the Serbian army made its second conquering entry into that town. It was an historical event of which the moral and material consequences may be far-reaching. The capital of the chief vilayet of Macedonia wrested from the Turks in 1912, it was the chief town in the "uncontested zone" given to Bulgaria at the close of that war, and taken from her when King Ferdinand turned on his allies. In a sense it is the symbol of Bulgarian aspirations in regard to Western Macedonia, that prize which often has been within their grasp only to elude it again. The treaty of San Stefano gave it to Bulgaria; the treaty of Berlin took it from her in the following year. That is a fact which has never been allowed to fade into oblivion in Sofia, but, of course, the feeling on that score is as nothing to the wrath which fills Bulgarians, especially her present leaders, with their Macedonian obsession, when they remember how the treaty of Bucharest in 1913 robbed them of that which, they considered, the might of the Bulgarian sword had given them in 1912.

The conquest of Western Macedonia with Monastir was the prize for which Bulgaria maneuvered her diplomatic forces with so much cunning against the more ingenious chancelleries of Europe during the negotiations of 1915. It was the prize which induced King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and M. Radoslavoff, his Prime Minister, to launch their forces against the exposed flank of Serbia at the critical moment of her tremendous wrestle with the Austro-German advance from the north. Realpolitik was apparently preeminently successful, and after the German flag had flown for a few days over Monastir to soothe the susceptibilities of the Greeks, it was hauled down and the Bulgarian flag took its place. Now, only a year later, the Serbian flag flies very conqueringly above its minarets and cupolas and its white houses nestling among the trees. Once more Bulgarian hopes are dashed when success appeared to be solidly theirs.

The Bulgarian peasants are determined fighters and they defended with great tenacity the barrier of hills which cut off their foes from the plain of Monastir. In that struggle across the mountains the Serbs fought with a most amazing valor and dash, reflecting great credit on soldiers who have had little rest since 1912, and who of all the Allied forces encircling the Central Powers have suffered relatively the severest losses.

But against the Bulgarians the Serbs may be counted upon to surpass themselves, for they are completely convinced, as a Serbian soldier diplomatist recently remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that but for the attack on their flank and rear during the second Austro-German invasion of Serbia, they would have treated that invasion as they treated the first—that is, repulsed it beyond the Danube. It is therefore not unnatural that they should have played the most prominent part in the capture of Monastir. When General Sarraill launched in September the offensive which had been begun for him so often by the newspapers, it was the Serbs who foiled the Bulgarian effort to envelop Sarraill's flanks which lay back in Greek territory. Then, while the British pushed across the Struma and menaced Seres, the Serbs with French, Russian and Italian allies fighting beside them, thrust toward Monastir.

The advanced Bulgarian troops were ejected from the Macedonian region and the close of September witnessed the attack on the first main Bulgarian position. The magnificent assault on and capture of Kaimakchalan mountain, 8000 feet high, compelled the evacuation of that line, which was taken on Oct. 3. The strong defense of the Bulgarians against the French on the Kenali sector of their second line delayed the progress of the offensive, but the Serbs were able to push across the loop of the Cerna River, and on Nov. 11 to turn the Kenali position, and this line also was abandoned. The Bistritsa line, the third main Bulgarian line, which then remained to be taken, depended on hill "Point 1212" and again it was the restless Serbs who carried that position on Nov. 17 and compelled the abandonment of this last defensive line in front of Monastir. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 19, the Allied forces entered the city. It is certainly not their allies who will grudge the Serbs their triumph.

The material consequences of this success cannot, perhaps, be in November what they would have been at an earlier date. Nevertheless, Monastir will make a comfortable winter base for General Sarraill's forces and a good jumping-off place for further operations. The political possibilities of the Serbs' achievement may be important. It occurs at a moment when the Greek troops of the National Government of Venizelos have joined the Entente forces and its effect cannot but be greatly to strengthen that movement and to check the activity of the anti-Venizelists at Athens. The situation in the Greek capital fluctuates so quickly from day to day that

it is difficult to follow, but it appears to have been distinctly easier, from the Entente point of view, following the fall of Monastir. As regards Bulgaria herself, evidence has been accumulating that things are not altogether as they should be: that there is the very strongest feeling of discontent throughout the country and especially in Sofia which the Serbs' achievement will intensify. It is scarcely to be wondered at.

The Bulgarians entered the struggle under the impression that they were to engage in a two months war for Western Macedonia and then rest on their laurels. Now more than a year of warfare finds them with their prize slipping from them. It shows that the Entente can strike in the East as well as in the West, in aid of their Rumanian ally, and at the moment of writing Rumania needs all the aid and encouragement she can get. Above all, the Monastir success, following on those of the Somme and the Ancre and Verdun and on the Carso, showed that the Entente plan initiated in July was still in operation, and that no sooner had the Central Powers rallied to repulse one blow, than they had to meet another from some other direction. It is significant that the Germans could send no help to Monastir. It is true that they bank heavily on the overthrow of Rumania, but their impotence at Monastir is exactly the situation the Allied offensive was intended to produce.

## STABILITY SHOWN BY GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Delivering the opening address of the new session of the Society of Arts, recently, before an audience which included Sir G. Asquith, Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon. R. C. Parsons, Lord Sanderson and others, Dr. Dugald Clerk discussed the stability of Great Britain and the Empire. The stability of the British Empire, he said, was dynamic; it was a stability of living form maintained by incessant change. This stability was maintained by the perpetual adjustment of their lives to new conditions as they arose, and from the continuous struggle of individual interests there emerged certain interests recognized to be common to the whole body. Dr. Clerk gave interesting figures relative to Britain's financial stability. The United Kingdom had increased its capital from \$6,113,000,000 in 1865 to \$16,000,000,000 in 1914. The income of the country had increased from \$214,000,000 in 1867 to \$2,250,000,000 in 1915. The British Empire had an annual income of \$4,400,000,000, of which the United Kingdom produced 62 per cent. Germany's external investments before the war amounted to about \$1,000,000,000, while Britain's were \$4,000,000,000, of which only a small part was placed in Europe and Asia. Germany was deprived of all access to her foreign investments during war, while they themselves were free to utilize nearly all their foreign securities by selling upon America, the dominions, colonies, and protectorates for the supplies required. The disasters which had befallen German logical preparation compared with Britain's rapid growth of strength and power, Dr. Clerk contended, which was the result of the apparently irregular British method, made it evident to all the world that British stability stood firm, while Germany had resulted in instability and disaster. The Germans were awakening to a consciousness of the futility of their dream of domination by might regardless of the rights of other nations, and they would ultimately be forced to accept the idea, so strange to them hitherto, that honesty between nation and nation was as necessary as between man and man. Britain's stability in the future, as in the past, would flow from continued honesty and fair play, and her material success from consideration of the interests of the whole world as well as her own.



Mr. R. R. Garrahan, C. M. G.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Federal Executive Council recently decided to create the office of Commonwealth Solicitor-General, and to appoint the secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, Mr. R. R. Garrahan, as Solicitor-General. Mr. Garrahan, as Solicitor-General, will continue to perform his present duties, and will, moreover, be able to relieve the member of the Government holding the position of Attorney-General of a certain amount of work. It will be necessary to pass a short act of Parliament conferring power upon the Solicitor-General to be substituted for the Attorney-General in relation to the duties which now devolve upon the latter office in a number of acts of Parliament.

## U-BOAT ATTACKS ON MERCHANT SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Neutral and Allied merchant shipping continues to suffer from the depredations of beligerent submarines, and among the ships recently sunk are Danish, Spanish, Swedish and Greek vessels. According to some reports the Germans are employing submarines of an extraordinarily large size, but The Christian Science Monitor is informed that none of these craft have as yet been encountered by the ships of the Royal Navy. Whatever the size of the undersea craft, they have been instrumental in sinking a good many merchantmen in open waters, where it is more difficult to hunt them down, or to limit their activities. Though precise details of localities are not published, it is no secret that the coast of Norway and the waters around Spain and in the Mediterranean have been the scene of active operations. The U-49, which sank the Columbian, and, it is reported, the U-50, are still lying around loose on the route to the Mediterranean.

Among the Danish ships recently sunk was the steamer Ragnar. She was torpedoed by the U-49 at 5 p. m. on Saturday, Nov. 11, while on the way from Cardiff to Marseilles, with a cargo of coal. Her crew of 21 were taken on board the submarine, which continued its activities while carrying these unwilling passengers. Next day the submarine hailed the Dutch steamer Leda and having examined her papers, transferred the crew of the Ragnar to the Leda and disappeared. The Leda put in at Vigo, Spain, and landed the submarine victims. The Ragnar was a vessel of 2123 tons and was owned by L. H. Carl of Copenhagen.

Several Swedish ships have been sunk, including the Astrid, the Lokken, 1954 tons, the Ullvang 639 tons, and the Torridal 688 tons. The Astrid was sunk on the route between Stockholm and Ravmo, Finland. Among the Spanish ships was the Oiz Mendi, sunk at 5 in the afternoon of Tuesday Nov. 14. She was manned by a crew of 24 and was owned at Bilbao. Her tonnage was 2194 gross and 1250 net. The captain and crew have been landed. British ships sunk were the steamship Sarah Radcliffe, the Polpedin, and the F. Matarazzo. The Sarah Radcliffe is a Cardiff boat of 3333 gross tonnage and 2132 net, built in 1896. The Norwegian steamer Hudin landed 28 of the crew, who reported that their ship was both torpedoed and shelled before she sank. They were unable to save any of their effects. The F. Matarazzo had a tonnage of 2823, and the Polpedin was of 1510 tons. The Greek vessels Styliani Bebis, 3000 tons, the Barbara 2831 tons, and the Joannis, have also fallen victims to submarines, but details of the attacks upon them are not as yet available. A British vessel of 4574 tons—the St. Leonards—has been damaged, according to a message from Havre, while on her voyage from Philadelphia, but is making for port with the assistance of tugs.

## WOMEN OF PERU SLOW TO FOLLOW MODERN TREND

Those of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, However, Are Advancing in Lines of Social and Industrial Independence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—It is difficult to make general statements concerning the circumstances and influences that govern the conditions of women in South and Central America, and at the same time give a picture sufficiently definite and distinct to be of interest. The lines which set the 20 republics geographically apart from each other are not more distinct than the lines which, for many reasons, set apart the women of Peru and Argentina, of Bolivia and of Uruguay, of Chile and of Brazil.

One can come to South America with no preconceived notions regarding its women, as after searching through the many volumes written about these countries, the investigator finds only here and there a short paragraph dealing with the status of the women, and nothing at all about their modes of living, their thoughts, ideals or ambitions. Book after book is written dealing with the commerce of this growing country, with descriptions of its great cities, its feudal-like farms, its possibilities for the enterprising, ambitious young men from other lands, but little is said about the mothers and the wives of the men who are building the foundation of this land of promise. The modern currents that are affecting the women of the United States and of Europe, that are even reaching the women of the Far East, seem to have but lightly touched the great body of the women of South and Central American lands.

While sources of information are scanty, there is enough to indicate that many of these women have shown examples of great courage and patriotism. History tells us that the Brazilian women of Sao Paulo, in early colonial days, when their husbands returned home after a crushing defeat at the hands of the Indians, scornfully rebuked the vanquished warriors with the command: "Go back and conquer! It is only as victors that we will receive you."

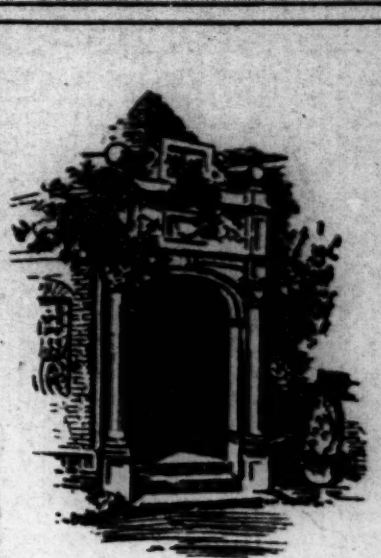
It is difficult in writing of the women of South and Central America to speak of them collectively. There is a marked difference, for example, in the women of Peru and the more advanced women of Argentina or Uruguay. The women of Peru are just peering through their latticed windows into the world outside, while the Argentine woman has boldly stepped through the doorway. Yet the movement to give women more opportunities to develop their abilities, to express their personality, and to obtain higher education, is sweeping over this country, and one can watch its progress as he passes from Peru down the west coast and across the Andes to Argentina and Brazil.

In Peru especially the women are conservative, living their life within the women's quarters, nearly as oriental a life as that lived by the harem women in India. The girls are trained in the convents of their own land or in Europe, but their education is generally superficial, consisting of music, a little painting, languages (nearly all girls of the best classes in the South American republics are accomplished linguists), a slight knowledge of Spanish and French literature, and deportment. They have charming manners, are intensely feminine, and when young the Peruvian is often very pretty and has the art of dressing with much taste. Whether she is a woman of the middle class, dressed in a manta (a black shawl draped around her head and covering her body to the knees), or in the ordinary street gown of European manufacture and the lace mantilla over her hair, she is always chic and attractive. In Peru the women of the better class do not wear a hat in the morning, as they are supposed to have been to church if they go out of the house before noon, and it is forbidden to wear a hat in any church in Peru. But in the afternoon she may be seen in the shops or in an automobile, hurrying to some afternoon lunch or party, dressed in the latest Paris creation. Women are never seen alone in the street. A peculiar custom to the northern visitor is the fact that a woman upon meeting a man acquaintance does not bow to him unless he first salutes her, and she would never stop and talk to him, although he might walk with her for a few steps if she were accompanied by some member of her family.

After marriage the woman enters upon her heritage of social freedom, yet it is restricted to a certain extent.

"MODEL CITY" TO BE CALLED "VINCENNES"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
SAVANNAH, Ga.—George M. Brinson, builder of the Brinson railway and the Savannah & Northwestern railway, a Savannahian known as the "railroad maker," has turned his attention to city building, and announces he will soon have completed 10 miles from Savannah a model city by the name of "Vincennes." Mr. Brinson has set aside 10,000 acres of land for this colony, and states that the Brinson railroad will erect a fine station there and will establish special schedules to Savannah. W. M. Exley of Pinora is associated with Mr. Brinson in the project, which will represent an investment of \$250,000 or more. Around the town site will be model farms, he states, the farms running in long narrow strips so the houses can be close together in the town proper.



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# A Challenge to Every Boston Voter!

The Defense of the saloon in Boston is based on wrong premises, and I make the following Proposition to the Voters of Boston:

I will agree to see the city of Boston harmless so far as direct loss of revenue from Liquor Licenses, water rents and all other revenues connected with the saloons of Boston, *provided* the city of Boston will enter into a contract with me for a term of five years to give me one-half of any savings the city may make, directly or indirectly, on account of the city going No-License. This matter is to be referred to a Commission of three; the Mayor of Boston to appoint

one, I to appoint one; those two to choose the third member.

In reference to people thrown out of work, like bartenders, etc., because of the closing of the saloons in Boston, I will agree to secure positions for them.

As to Real Estate to be vacated by reason of a No-License vote, the experience of cities like Seattle and Denver is, that such Real Estate has been entirely taken up by legitimate business within three months of a No-License law becoming operative.

## I Will Put up a Bond of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) to Protect the City in This Agreement

### VOTERS! If you mean business you will vote NO on Tuesday.

EUGENE N. FOSS, 11 Revere St., Jamaica Plain.

#### PROGRESS SHOWN BY CONTINUATION SCHOOL IN BOSTON

Total Enrollment on Dec. 10 indicates an Increase of More Than 700 Over That of 1915

Enrollment in the Boston Compulsory Continuation School on Dec. 10 was 5580. Last year on the same date it was 4121. The net enrollment on that date this year was 4844. Last year on the corresponding date it was 3384. This year on that date there had been 736 permanent discharges. Last year there were 737.

The school is issuing this week for the first time a newspaper. It contains the statement that the school has grown so large and its activities so varied a newspaper is needed to bind them all together. A community of over 4000 persons is of some importance, the editorial points out. When these 4000 are all young business men and women their importance is greater.

It is pointed out that each of these students had found, soon after starting on his business career, that he needed more general education and training, a chance to prepare himself for his job and the job he would like to have two or three years from now, and some person who has the respect and confidence of his employers to help him if he made any mistake on his job; to guide him to the kind of work he is best suited to do and to help him get work again should he lose his job.

That is what the school is trying to do. It is succeeding so well that it is attracting Nation-wide comment and approval. In one week, recently it received visits from the head of continuation school in Milwaukee, the head of the Wisconsin Board of Labor and Industries, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education, a member of the New York City Board of Education and an assistant superintendent from that city, a prominent educator from Newark, N. J., and a woman who is deeply interested in education from Sacramento, Cal. Each came with the distinct idea of establishing similar work in their own city.

A boy entering the school as an errand boy at \$5 a week was placed in a machine shop in August by the school at \$8.15 a week. Last June he was getting \$12.65, and is now earning \$15 per week. A boy who was receiving \$4 a week when he entered the school was placed at \$4.50 in June. In August he was advanced to \$6.48 and in September was given \$10. An errand boy who wanted to be a mechanic entered the school in May. He was working for \$4 a week. He was placed at a job at \$6 a week and in October was earning \$7.50. An errand boy for a tailor was earning \$3.50 a week. He

had filled several positions previously but had never earned more than \$4. He was placed in June by the school at \$7.20 a week. In September he was earning \$9.18 and now is receiving \$10.50 for services.

This school was strongly commended by the committee of educational experts who surveyed the schools last winter and by the special committee of business men of the Chamber of Commerce appointed last winter to investigate the school.

There has been more or less controversy over the continuation school movement in the School Committee because of the attitude of Michael H. Corcoran, candidate for reelection to the board, who has opposed the movement. Henry Abrahams, a candidate this year for the board, has expressed himself as in favor of such education.

#### KITCHEN GARDENS IN BACK YARDS ADVISED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"Turn backyards and vacant lots into kitchen gardens—that's one good way to help reduce the high cost of living." So said the board of directors of the Association of Commerce at a meeting recently, says the Times-Picayune. Under instructions from the board, the agricultural and realty department of the association will inaugurate a movement to bring about the planting of potatoes, corn, tomatoes, lettuce, beans, peas and other garden truck on the vacant property in New Orleans. The various women's organizations, the property owners, real estate men and other interests will be invited to join in making the movement a success.

An agricultural expert will work with the department in disseminating information to the people of New Orleans as to what crops can be planted at this time of the year, how they should be grown and cultivated, and the kind of crops that should follow one another so as to get the maximum of production. The plan may also include the free distribution of vegetable seeds.

"Years ago, Duluth, Minn., reduced her high cost of living by creating backyard gardens, and Duluth has only a short growing season," said President Johnke, in placing the matter before the board. "We can produce food all the year round in our backyards and vacant lots, and ought to do it."

#### KITCHEN GARDEN ADVISED

In the belief that fresh vegetables will be somewhat higher in Massachusetts' next summer Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture is urging more extensive cultivation of kitchen gardens throughout the State. While seeds and fertilizers may be somewhat higher, the Board of Agriculture believes that the tiffage of small tracts on small homesteads will amply repay for the brief labor and small expense.

#### SELLING LOAVES OF BREAD BELOW WEIGHT CHARGED

State Commissioner Summons 300 Small Bakers and Grocers to Appear Before Him

As the result of a State-wide investigation of the bread situation, Thure Hanson, Massachusetts Commissioner of Weights and Measures, has summoned 300 small bakers and grocers to his office in the State House next month on charges of selling loaves of bread below the legal weight.

In his report Mr. Hanson says, "Although existing conditions may warrant an increased selling price for bread, they do not justify any attempt to secure the same result by decreasing the weight. Bakers may be right in their claim that they cannot make a profit on a 5-cent loaf of bread, but in our investigation it was found by reweighing 10-cent loaves, that a considerable number of bakers were attempting to increase their profits by the contemptible and inexcusable method of short-weighting their customers."

According to Mr. Hanson, the laws on the matter are defective in one respect, for while they provide for a two-pound loaf, they contain clauses which permit bakers to sell three-quarter, half and quarter loaves. Taking advantage of these provisions, the bakers, when they increased the price of bread also changed the designation of the loaf so that loaves which formerly sold as three-quarter became half loaves, and "by this simple expedient, while actually deficient in weight, showed an apparent over-weight."

For the purpose of the inquiry the State was divided into eight districts and more than 12,000 loaves were either purchased or reweighed. As a result, charges of short-weighting or falsely marking packages will be made against bakers in and around Boston, 14 in Beverly, 14 in New Bedford, six in Greenfield, 21 in Springfield, 12 in Fitchburg, eight in Brockton and 20 in Worcester.

In addition to the bakers 300 grocers and dealers who are not bakers, are on the list as follows: Forty-three, Worcester district; 49, Boston district, including 15 in Waltham; 32, Beverly district; 22, Fitchburg district; 25, Springfield district; 24, Greenfield district; 30, Brockton district, and 15, New Bedford district.

The following are the chief provisions of the law which Mr. Hanson is going to ask the Legislature to pass:

"Each loaf of bread shall weigh 12 ounces and such loaf shall be deemed the standard loaf in this Commonwealth. Bread may be sold or offered for sale in single, double,

triple, quadruple, quintuple and sextuple loaves, each being of the standard weight or the equivalent multiple thereof.

"Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of \$10 for each offense. Sealers of weights and measures in their respective cities and towns, or the commissioner and inspectors of weights and measures of the Commonwealth, shall cause the provisions of this act to be enforced.

"The provisions of the preceding sections shall not apply to rolls or fancy bread weighing less than four ounces, nor to loaves bearing a correct statement of the weight of the loaf and the name of the manufacturer thereof; provided, that the size and form of the label used on such loaves shall be approved by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures of the Commonwealth."

#### PROGRESSIVES RESOLVE UPON REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reorganization of the Progressive party with "a new sense of party independence" based on "the new liberal spirit," was agreed upon at a conference of prominent Progressives from several states on Friday.

Funds were subscribed to open a national Progressive headquarters in this city, to be maintained until the national convention meets in St. Louis. Permission for "these leading Progressives who have made party mistakes" to reenter the party, was discussed, but no action was taken.

Assurances were given to those who feared the "reactionary group of Progressives" might gain control of the St. Louis convention that only those known to be "loyal and true Progressives, who had refused to go over to the Republicans or Democrats," would have a voice in organizing the new party.

The conference was called by Matthew Hale of Boston, national vice-chairman of the party. Mr. Hale was authorized to select a committee to plan the national convention in February.

A resolution reaffirming the platform of August, 1912, was adopted. Amendments expressing "the desire of the Progressives to cooperate with the liberal elements of every party and to disregard any party affiliations since that time, even the choice of the Progressive element in the recent election," were attached to the resolution.

Letters and telegrams read from Progressives who could not attend showed that 36 states were represented. Applause greeted the proposal that "the first man who opposes the perpetuation of the Progressive Party will automatically eliminate himself from the St. Louis convention."

#### SUPERVISION OF RAILROAD SECURITIES

Advisory Chairman at Central States Conference Urges Federal Incorporation of Lines

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Railroads are a national asset and their affairs are no longer merely local questions, said Frank Trumbull of New York, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee, in addressing the Central States Conference on Rail and Water Transportation here last night.

"We believe that there should be Federal supervision of railroad securities—not because we think there is any dishonesty, but out of deference to public opinion," declared Mr. Trumbull. "Nineteen or 20 states are already attempting such regulation. The New York Central, when it got out its new financial plan, had to go to six states to get it authorized. They have about 142 miles of main line in Illinois and it cost them \$800,000 to get in and out of Illinois with their plan. Regulation or supervision of securities by the Federal Government logically leads to the proposition that

there should be Federal incorporation. No state is going to lay hands on the securities of a Federal corporation; but, if it continues to be a State corporation, the State will continue to say: 'We propose to control our own creatures.'

"We believe the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be divided; that the same man should not act as prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner on these facilities which you want and which we want to furnish."

"We think the right to suspend rates unfair to investor. If the commission finally says a rate increase is warranted, 10 months' revenue will have gone and cannot be recovered, whereas if the suspension should be for 60 days, say, and the rates then go into effect every railroad in this country would be required to make reparation."

#### LEGISLATIVE NEEDS OF UTAH STUDIED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Formation of groups of attorneys, educators and business men throughout the entire State, for the study of needed legislation in Utah, and to outline and draft bills for presentation to the incoming Legislature has been started by State Senator Frank Evans, Prof. W. G. Roylance of the University of Utah, Frank B. Stephens, United States District Attorney W. W. Ray, Prof. Joseph F. Merrill of the University of Utah, Oscar W. Carlson and R. W. Young Jr., says the Deseret News.

The prohibition question, a public utilities commission, a workmen's compensation and employers' liability act, and taxation, are to be discussed by the organization.

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## CANDIDATES OF G. G. A. PLANNING TO END CANVASS

Many Rallies Monday in All Parts of the City to Conclude the Campaign for Messrs. Montague, Ford and O'Keefe.

David T. Montague, Francis J. W. Ford and Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, candidates for the three three-year terms in the Boston City Council, who are endorsed by the Good Government Association and the Independent Citizens' campaign committee, are making their plans today for winding up the city campaign on Monday night. The whole city will be canvassed and the candidates will make many speeches. The Good Government Association has prepared for many rallies in all parts of the city so that the candidates may address all the voters interested in the rule of municipal affairs by the people.

The entire campaign conducted by the Good Government Association candidates has given evidence of support next Tuesday by the people at the polls. Bringing home to the voters the issue of Mayor Curley and his idea of city administration or the continuation of government independent of the Mayor's office by men responsible to the people has been pressed and the candidates believe that it is having its effect. The careful expenditure of the public monies, the continuation of the economies of the segregated budget, efficiency in the city's service are all planks in the platforms of the Good Government candidates.

While taking no public part in the municipal campaign Mayor Curley is unmistakably hostile to the Good Government candidates. He has made no overt move nor public utterance. Last year when he entered the campaign for certain candidates for the City Council they were all defeated and the Mayor is not anxious to appear again in such a light in view of the mayoralty campaign one year hence.

At the City Hall the candidacies of Daniel J. McDonald, nominated three years ago by the Good Government Association but now avowedly a candidate favored by the Mayor and his friends, is, of course, championed.

James A. Watson, who last year failed of reelection to the City Council upon the completion of a three-year term, is also reckoned as a candidate favored by the Mayor and his friends. The Mayor broke politically with Mr. Watson at the end of the municipal campaign last year but conditions have so changed that he is in the position of having to favor Mr. Watson.

John J. Cassidy, past exalted ruler of the Boston Lodge of Elks, has tried before now to secure a seat in the City Council. Last year he was a candidate and his appointment on the Sinking Fund Commission by the Mayor was said at City Hall to be in the nature of a reward for standing aside for other candidates thought at the time to be more available.

Francis J. W. Ford spoke at many places last night to good-sized crowds. He advocated municipal dealing in foodstuffs, and foods and sale to the people at cost. He declared that he would ask the next Council to adopt a resolution asking the coming Constitutional Convention to adopt necessary amendments, allowing the city to engage in this work.

David T. Montague spoke before the Ward 25 Republican Club, in Norfolk Lodge Hall, Dorchester, in the Roxbury High School and later in Waverly Hall, Hyde Park. He spoke for independence in city government and in opposition to administrations conducted in the interests of one man or set of men. He asked for an independent City Council.

Major O'Keefe spoke from the same platform with Mr. Montague. He promised Brighton citizens to help them get a suitable municipal building.

Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson, John H. Farley and other candidates for the City Council spoke at rallies held in their interests in different parts of the city.

## B. & M. RECEIVER SEEKS INSTRUCTION

James H. Hustis receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, applied to the United States District Court yesterday for instructions as to the payment of the regular semiannual 5 per cent dividend on the stock of the Connecticut River Railroad under the guarantee by the Boston & Maine. The dividend requirement on the Connecticut River is about \$125,000 semi-annually.

The receiver states that demand has been made upon him in behalf of the road and the stockholders for the payment of the money directly to the stockholders and that he is in doubt whether, with the Connecticut River road in the hands of a receiver, he, as receiver for the Boston & Maine, should pay the money to the stockholders directly or to himself as receiver for the Connecticut River. This is what he asked the court to decide for him.

## PHI BETA KAPPA MEETING

MEDFORD, Mass.—Seven seniors at Tufts College were initiated into Phi Beta Kappa at the annual meeting of the Delta Chapter at the college last night. Arthur B. Lamb, Ph. D., professor of chemistry in Harvard University, had charge of the meeting. These are the seniors: Herman Wentworth Jones, West Somerville; Oscar Earl Metrow, Ossipee, N. H.; Archibald Kyle Setton, Medford; Charles Ingram Stanton, Medford; Elbert Wilder Whipple, Kingston, N. H.; Miss Helen Almira Rowe, Winchester and Miss Geneva Alice Whist, Bristol, N. H.

## GEN. GOETHALS FAVORS NEW TOLLS AT PANAMA CANAL

Former Governor of Zone Would Modify Taft Agreement and Display U. S. Manufactures

Modification of the Taft agreement with Panama, extension of facilities for the display and storage of United States manufactures at the terminals of the Panama Canal and new rulings on toll rates, were urged by Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, former Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, at the dinner of the second field day of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in the Boston City Club last night.

General Goethals opened his address with an account of the slides at the canal which have hindered the work, but made the statement that there is "every reason to hope that the difficulty from the slides is over."

In obtaining this strip of land the United States was granted all the rights of sovereignty by the Republic of Panama, but since then the Taft agreement has altered conditions so that everything is subject to duty except building supplies and materials needed for the use of the engineers and helpers. This material includes coal and fuel oil, which are sold to private interests.

Special emphasis was laid on the improving relations between the United States and South and Central America which will result with more intimate industrial contact. General Goethals advocated the establishment of large warehouses at each terminal city of the canal by United States concerns so that South American buyers may see our wares and compare them with the French and German products which are displayed in South and Central American cities.

There is nothing at the Canal Zone to induce United States citizens to go there, he said, as the fertile soil from the hills has been washed into the valleys, which are now mostly lakes. In 1910 when it was finally established that the costs were less than originally estimated, the question of the construction of coaling stations was taken up with the result that there are now two coal pockets on each side of the canal and a drydock on the Pacific side.

Under no condition, he said, should overseas countries be allowed to get a foothold on the Canal Zone while the United States has complete charge. The question of tolls is a serious one, he said, as under the present rulings British ships are allowed to go through the canal for about 11 per cent less tolls than United States vessels, because the British steamers have sheltered decks and the United States craft are largely without them.

Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad spoke of various problems confronting the railroads. Railroads are becoming a National rather than a State property, he said, and it is necessary that National laws should be considered superior to those of the State. The labor problem is one of the hardest for the roads to solve, when it is taken into consideration that there were 60 strikes in a year on the New Haven lines, all tending to decreased efficiency and lowered earning powers.

The effort to organize a transportation unit for New England was recalled by Mr. Elliott. The desire of the railroads is to give adequate service for all times, the railroad president said, but in order to do this it is necessary that new equipment be purchased and higher wages paid so that, as with any business proposition, the cost to the public must be raised.

Mr. Elliott remarked that the invitation to railroad officials to speak at dinners of this nature was a pleasing sign that the old hostility and distrust of the public to railroad officials was waning.

Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, welcomed the guests for the Commonwealth and spoke on labor questions with special reference to legislation.

At the business meeting yesterday 28 members were elected to form an executive committee. This committee held a meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Richard H. Rice, West Lynn; first vice-president, Howard Conley of Boston; second vice-president, A. W. Gilbert, Indian Orchard; third vice-president, Howard Conley, Boston; secretary, Charles C. Benton; treasurer, Frederick H. Payne, Greenfield.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—W. G. Lee of Cleveland, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, publicly announced here Friday for the first time that negotiations are under way between the leaders of the brotherhood and those higher up in the chambers of the operating departments of the railroads, looking to a settlement of their entire controversy out of court, before Jan. 1, when the Adamson Law is to go into effect.

Mr. Lee made the statement in the course of an address before the Central States Conference on water and rail transportation.

He declared that both sides to the controversy that culminated in the passage of the Adamson Bill are carefully considering plans for settling the question.

"I know I am not betraying confidence," he said, "when I say that the railroads favor something satisfactory to both sides, and they have discussed it with us. I left them only Wednesday night in New York, and will be back there very soon. We hope to work it out. We know that if we don't work it out for ourselves somebody is going to work it out for us, and it will not be acceptable to either side."

## COOPERATION IN TRAIL MAKING IS URGED IN MEETING

A special committee to make arrangements for a permanent New England Trail Conference with the aim of furthering coordinate action in trail making was appointed after all day conferences yesterday by various New England clubs interested in mountain climbing. The committee consists of H. A. Perkins of Wakefield of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Allen Chamberlain of Boston of the same club, James P. Taylor of Burlington, Vt., of the Green Mountain Club; Nathaniel L. Goodrich of the Dartmouth Outing Club, Hanover, N. H.; and Philip W. Ayres of Waban of the Society for the Protection of New England Forests.

Progress in trail making and the lure of the "great outdoors" were subjects of many talks during the day. Six states reported: Sumner R. Hooper for Maine; C. W. Blood, Harland A. Perkins, Paul R. Jenks and N. L. Goodrich for New Hampshire; C. P. Cooper and James P. Taylor for Vermont; John Ritchie, Jr., and representatives from Amherst and Williams for Massachusetts; Metropolitan Park Commissioner Barker for Rhode Island; and State Park Commissioner F. W. Kilbourne for Connecticut. Emphasis was laid by the speakers on the importance of cooperative endeavor in trail building and maintenance so that no work may be lost or duplicated.

William L. Hall, of the United States Forest Service, J. St. J. Benedict, forest supervisor, Gorham, N. H.; Harvey N. Shepard of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and Edward Y. Hinckles of the Randolph (N. H.) Club, made addresses after the luncheon which was presided over by F. H. Tucker, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

## TREE WARDEN INDICTED

Andrew R. Jones, tree warden of Norfolk and Cornelius J. Murphy, a resident of that town, were arraigned before the Superior Court at Dedham on indictment warrants found last week by the grand jury. Mr. Jones is charged on five counts with unlawfully cutting down public shade trees; Mr. Murphy is charged on one count with a similar offense. Both pleaded not guilty and were released in \$200 each.

## KASSAN TRACT NOW MONUMENT TO THE HAIDAS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "Old Kaskan National Monument," consisting of 38 acres within the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, has just been created by presidential proclamation as a result of recommendations made by the Secretary of Agriculture. The tract embraces the well-known abandoned Haida Indian village of Old Kaskan, situated on Prince of Wales Island in southeastern Alaska, about 30 miles west of Ketchikan.

The village was abandoned by the Indians 10 years ago. Among the relics which remain there are about 50 Indian totem poles, five or six of which are classed as exceedingly good specimens. In the deserted village there are also eight large square buildings which were originally constructed according to the peculiar plan of the Haida Indians, and which, it is stated by those best qualified to know, represent the best specimens of Haida architecture that now exist. The largest of these buildings is approximately 40 by 60 feet in size, and is made entirely of round and carved timbers.

Since the village was abandoned by the Indians the buildings have been rapidly falling into a state of dilapidation, and a certain amount of vandalism by tourists and souvenir hunters renders some form of protection essential. An examination of the area was made jointly by representatives of the forest service and of the interior department, and reports strongly urging the establishment of a national monument were approved by the secretaries of both departments. The Smithsonian Institution endorsed the proposition for the establishment of a national monument. The new national monument will be protected and administered by the forest service, as is the case with all monuments located within the national forests.

## U. S. EMPLOYEES IN BOSTON ORGANIZE

Immigration inspectors were chosen for two of the three leading offices in the local branch of the Federal Employees Union, organized last evening at Wells Memorial. It was announced today. The Federal services repre-

sented included immigration, customs, steamboat inspection, sub-treasury, quartermasters, Bureau of Animal Industry and custodian. William J. Burke, who has charge of the free employment service at the immigration station, was selected as president, and Feri F. Weiss, a linguist of the Immigration service, was chosen treasurer. John J. J. Halloran of the Steamboat Inspection service was elected secretary.

Roy E. Peabody, national organizer of the Federal Employees Union, and Frank H. McCarthy, State organizer of the American Federation of Labor, explained the advantages of an organization of Federal employees, backed by the American Federation with its 2,000,000 membership.

## COURSE OF STUDY FOR INDIANS DEVISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The committee on course of study for the United States Indian schools recently convened by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, after several weeks' work in conference at Washington, has completed a course of study which is designed to give to the Indians the best vocational training offered by any school system in the United States. As these schools must train Indian youth of both sexes to assume the duties and responsibilities of self-support and citizenship, this course strongly emphasizes vocational training.

The course outlined in the prevocational division is unique in the fact that in addition to the regular academic subjects boys are required to take practical courses in farming, gardening, dairying, farm carpentry, farm blacksmithing, farm engineering, farm masonry, farm painting and shoe and harness repairing, and all girls are required to take courses in home cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing, poultry raising and kitchen gardening.

## SLEEPER FELLOWSHIP

Boston University trustees yesterday appointed Orwin B. Griffin as the Jacob Sleeper fellow for next year. The fellowship carries \$500 and is the highest academic honor conferred by the faculty of the university. The fellowship was established in 1899 in honor of Jacob Sleeper, one of the founders of Boston University.

## NO STATEMENT MADE BY HAVERHILL MAYOR

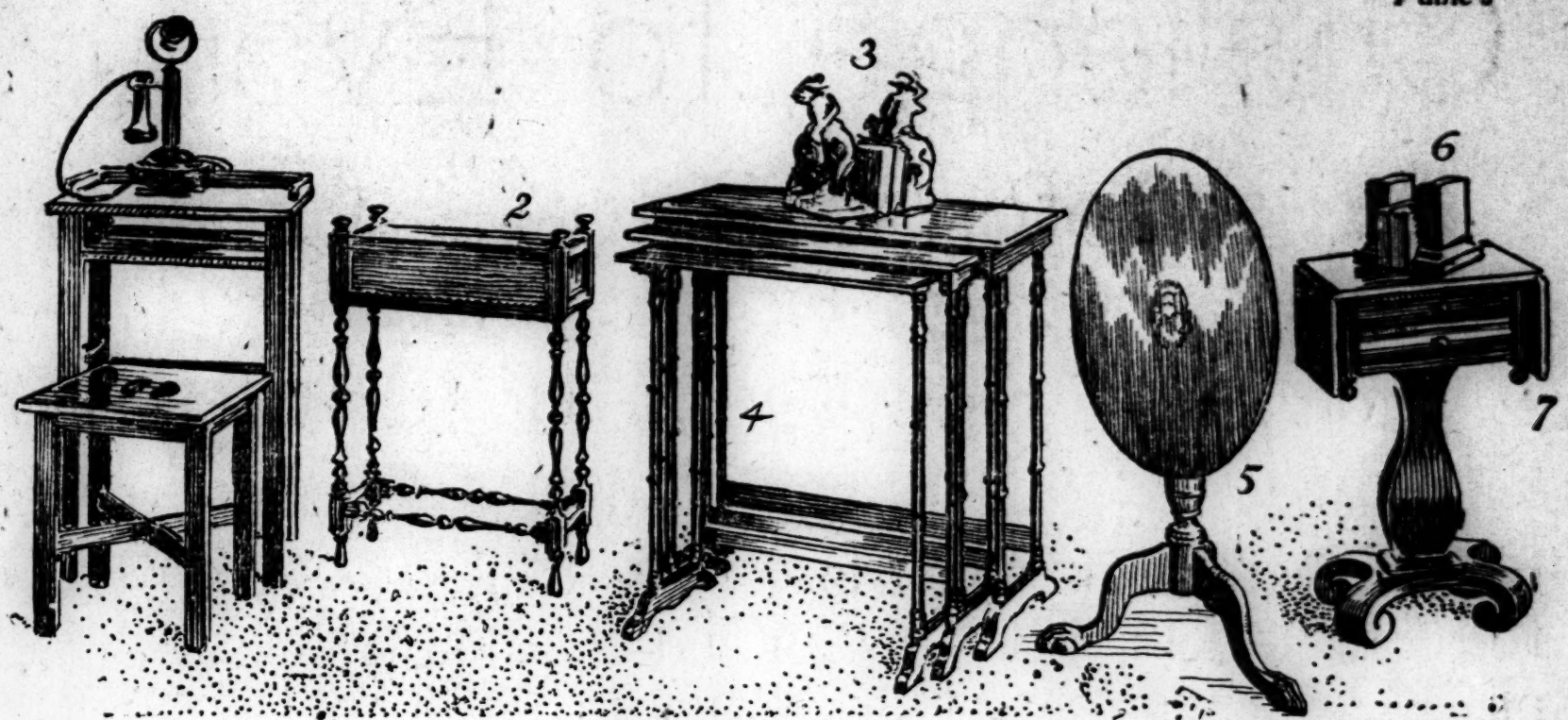
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Mayor Albert L. Bartlett, through his secretary, refused today to confirm or deny the report that he had resigned his membership in the Haverhill Rotary Club, Mizpah lodge, I. O. O. F., and Regent lodge, K. of P., and that he had given up his seat, though retaining his membership, in the North Congregational Church. His secretary stated that Mayor Bartlett did not think that his private affairs were matters for public discussion.

Mayor Bartlett was defeated for reelection two weeks ago. His opponent made an issue of his connection with the so-called Leyden riots, which

occurred when a speaker was prevented from delivering a lecture on the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the public schools by the actions of a crowd.

## STRIKE VOTE ORDERED

Orders for a strike vote among the 1500 telegraphers employed by the New Haven system were sent out yesterday morning, as a result of the refusal of the management of the road to deal with a committee representing the Order of Railway Telegraphers until after a decision is rendered by the United States Supreme Court on the legality of the Adamson law. A 10 per cent increase in wages and a yearly vacation of 15 days without loss of pay was what the committee wished to discuss.



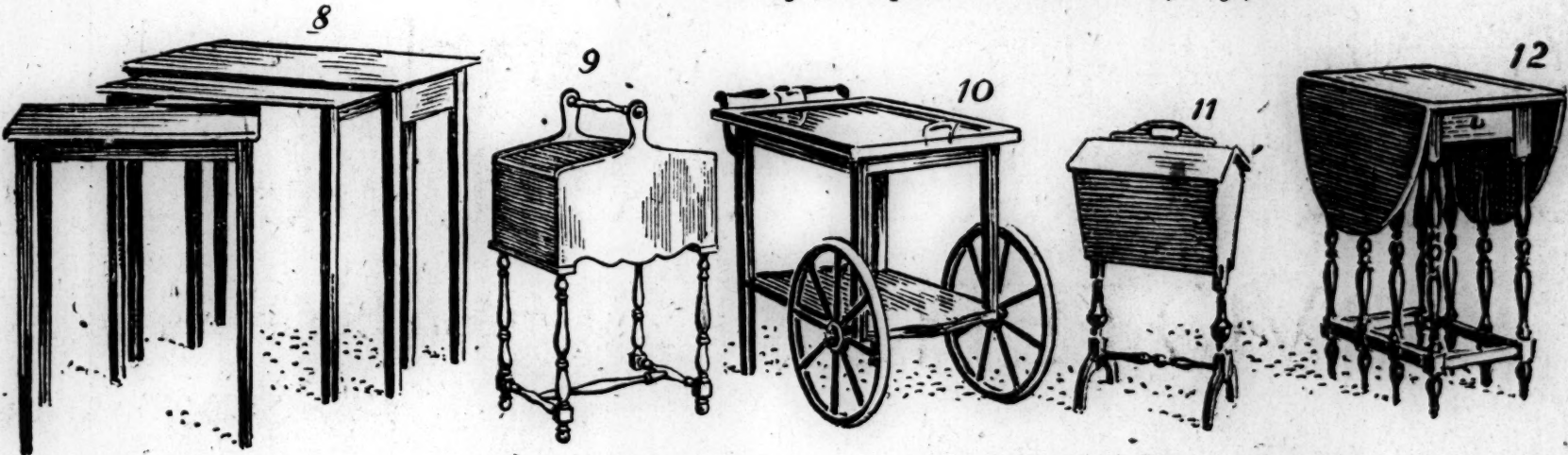
GIFT FURNITURE glorified," remarked a purchaser. "So many beautiful gifts, useful too, and so pleasant to make selections in your spacious, well-lighted galleries, away from the crowded shopping district." Why not give furniture this Christmas at these moderate prices?

- 1—Telephone stand and seat, \$10.
- 2—Mahogany fern stand, \$10.
- 3—Bronzed book blocks, \$7.50 pair.
- 4—Mahogany nest tables, \$19.

- 5—Mahogany tip table, \$5.
- 6—Book blocks, mahogany, \$4.25.
- 7—Mahogany work table, \$15.
- 8—Mahogany nest tables, \$17.50.

- 9—Walnut work table, \$7.
- 10—Mahogany serving wagon, \$20.
- 11—Priscilla work box, mahogany, \$6.75.
- 12—Gate leg table, mahogany, \$13.50.

Rugs, Draperies and other useful gifts.



## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, Near Boylston Street, Boston

### Hand-wrought real stone jewelry for gifts

Everything is hand made by artist jewelers.

Real stones, 14-karat gold and sterling silver made into rings, brooches, pendants and necklaces, ear-rings, bangles, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$30.

SEED PEARL	JADE	GARNET
LAPIS LAZULI	CORAL	ZIRCON
TURQUOISE MATRIX	TOPAZ	AMETHYST
TOURMALINE	CAMEO	SCARAB
ABALONE PEARL	ONYX	MOONSTONE
BLOODSTONE	AGATE	SARDONYX
AQUAMARINE	OPAL	

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Street Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## PROHIBITION AN ECONOMIC NEED, SAYS MR. FOSS

Former Governor Makes Plea for No-License in Boston and Says He Is Ready to Protect the City From Financial Losses

Prohibition is an economic necessity for both employer and employee, especially in an industrial State like Massachusetts, according to former Governor Eugene N. Foss, who today publicly announces his readiness under certain conditions to protect Boston from direct financial losses because of the abolition of the saloon and to find positions for those who are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Foss, an employer of thousands of men and one of the leading manufacturers in New England, says that prohibition is now accepted as an economic question, as well as one of morals. From experience he has found that the use of even moderate amounts of intoxicants impairs the efficiency of the individual and lessens his ability to compete with workmen who are total abstainers.

"Business men, economists, and legislators are beginning to see that the liquor traffic is a distinct industrial detriment," says Mr. Foss. "Investigations have shown that intoxicants are not a stimulant but an anesthetic. The effect of liquor is not to increase, but to impair the efficiency of the individual. Anything that does this makes him less capable of holding his own in the industrial world."

"Even the workman himself is beginning to realize it. He saw what was coming when the railroads started the movement not to employ engineers and conductors who were drinking men. The street railways are doing likewise, and the industrial concerns are following suit."

"The public would not stand for drinkers in the case of transportation companies and the managers of big concerns are finding that they can't afford to have employees whose efficiency is reduced a large percentage even through the moderate use of intoxicants."

"Manufacturers have for some time been discriminating in their employment, the drinking man being the last to be accepted and the first to be discharged when work slackened. Now they are carrying this movement to its logical conclusion, the nonemployment of those who drink."

"And let me point out how this question does vitally concern all. Let me show you what one of the foremost manufacturers of the country says. Here is a magazine clipping which quotes Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baltimore Locomotive Works, as saying that 'no manufacturer can consistently advocate measures for continuing the sale of liquor while discriminating against men who use it, as the majority of employers of labor do.'"

"I found, as Governor, that one of the biggest tasks was handling the many dependents, who have become State charges largely through the liquor habit. It is costing us something like \$6,000,000 annually to care for these dependents and the buildings and the property occupied represents an outlay of about \$40,000,000."

"There is much talk about losses from the wiping out of the license fees if prohibition were enforced. Why, what we get from the liquor license fees isn't a drop in the bucket compared with the present cost of the liquor business."

"The use of liquor is fatal to highly skilled work. And yet that is Massachusetts' most valuable working capital. We must abolish liquor if we expect to hold our own with the industrial centers of Europe after the war and the warring nations will have sobered, disciplined men to work under conditions of general prohibition probably."

"Russia's experience has shown that the workman, without liquor, will turn out from 30 to 50 per cent more product than his drinking companion. We must get ready to work side by side with the prohibitionists to begin our work. Let us begin by voting the saloon out of Boston on next Tuesday."

## PROHIBITION FIGURES FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Upon the request of the Anti-Saloon League of New Hampshire, Mayor W. J. Pierpont of Savannah mailed recently to the Governor of that State figures showing the effect on Savannah of seven months of prohibition. The figures show that during the past seven months there was a 73 per cent decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness. The total for the seven months in 1915 was 774, as against 170 for 1916.

The table mailed by the Mayor showing the arrests since May 1, the day prohibition went into effect, as compared with a similar period in 1915 is as follows:

	1916	1915
May	15	96
June	16	78
July	16	78
August	21	121
September	30	100
October	23	131
November	32	164
Total	170	774

## WILKESBARE STRIKE ENDS

WILKESBARE, Pa.—Wilkesbarr's 14 months old street car strike came to an end today when the strikers voted in favor of a peace proposal that was drawn up by members of the United Mine Workers.



Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts

## WASHINGTON'S GREAT ADVANCE AS 'DRY' STATE SHOWN

Former Opponent of Prohibition a Strong Advocate After Trial of Six Months

Probably the strongest opponent the prohibition forces encountered in the State of Washington was Maj. C. B. Blithen, editor of the Seattle Daily Times. Six months after prohibition went into effect, Major Blithen acknowledged that his direful predictions had been disproved by the facts, and his newspaper has taken an open attitude of resentment to misleading statements to the effect that prohibition has not been a good thing for Washington and "deplorable" conditions exist in Seattle.

Prohibition went into effect in Washington on Jan. 1, 1916. Major Blithen made special efforts to secure the facts on the results of the first six months of prohibition. On July 2, the Times printed a special article in which it was pointed out that in Seattle the number of arrests for the first six months of 1916 was 5444 as compared with 11,288 for the first six months of 1915 when the city was "wet." The number of prisoners in county jails throughout the State had fallen from 594 to 204.

The article showed an enormous increase in bank clearings and savings deposits and in general business prosperity. The bank clearings increased 46 per cent and shipping 200 per cent. While the anti-liquor forces have never claimed all this increase for prohibition, the undeniable evidence is that prohibition did not hinder business, as asserted by liquor interests in Boston, and there is plenty of evidence to show that prohibition was an active factor in the business prosperity.

Major Blithen added that in the campaign against prohibition in Montana, Missouri, and elsewhere the liquor people published every day long articles giving lurid reports of alleged conditions in Seattle and Washington, and these, he declared, were wholly untrue. He also noted that the liquor press bureaus had stopped citing Kansas as an example of the "horrible" results of the "dry" policy. On this point he says:

"Perhaps this is due to the fact that the men responsible for the wet publicity have found out what I have, that it isn't safe to base any arguments against prohibition on conditions in that State. On the contrary, I have become convinced that the results in Kansas are about as powerful arguments for the drys as they could possibly desire! But here's the pinch: Seattle and the State of Washington have been picked as substitute horrible examples."

Major Hiram C. Gill, who was once recalled from office because of his stand in favor of an "open" city, has placed himself in favor of prohibition, judged by its results, in these words: "I voted against prohibition and am ashamed of it."

Ten months after Washington adopted prohibition the voters were given an opportunity to express their opinion on the results through a referendum on two measures "fathered" by the brewers. The attempts to break down the "dry" laws, bring them into discredit, and to give some show of truth to the statements that prohibition in Washington was a failure and a farce, were answered at the ballot box by an overwhelming majority for prohibition.

The interpretation of the vote in November and the opinion of the citizens of Washington on prohibition are well summarized in the following editorial from the Seattle Daily Times:

"Any doubt remaining in the minds of Washington citizens as to whether

prohibition has been tried and found satisfactory in this state unquestionably must be removed by the result of the November election.

"The verdict of the electors on the issues submitted to them was overwhelming. The inference gained from this result must be apparent to every observer. There can be no question that the State and every community in it has benefited by the change from wet conditions."

"The sentiment of the Commonwealth is toward strengthening rather than toward relaxing the present law. In other words, the masses of the people are emphatically satisfied with conditions and do not desire to embark upon new ventures, the ultimate end of which is not at all clear to their eyes."

"This vote should end whatever controversy has existed in Washington concerning the public's attitude toward prohibition. Some of us have been a bit reluctant to admit the truth in the past, but even the most skeptical now must be convinced that the people of this State wanted prohibition, found it worked well in practice, and now intend that it shall be continued as the policy of this Commonwealth."

"It is hard to imagine anything more futile than any further conversation about prohibition in the State at Washington."

## EXCISE LAW FAVORED BY N. Y. BREWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are indications that the method by which brewers in the State hope to check the growing sentiment in favor of prohibition, is a campaign for the strict enforcement of the present excise law. Some of the members of the New York State Brewers Association have even gone so far as to offer to cooperate with the Anti-Saloon League to see that the law is enforced, the theory being that proper enforcement would still the cry for prohibition in this State.

The president of the association, at its annual convention in this city, said that prohibition laws increased the use of intoxicants. He called the excise law an incentive to public officials to undertake the kind of control and supervision of the liquor traffic "that experience has proved to be the most practical, efficient and desirable." The law, he said, had the sympathy, approval and support of public sentiment wherever it was understood and enforced.

## BIG ORGAN PLAYER RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—John D. Spreckels has offered to retain Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart of San Francisco, who has been official organist at the San Diego Exposition, to play the big outdoor organ at the Spreckels Music Pavilion in the exposition grounds for another year. He has also offered to retain the organ tuner for another year, as the instrument has to be tuned every 30 days.

## G. WILDES SMITH CO.

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT MODERATE PRICES

DRESSES in Chiffon Velour, Satin, Tulle, Crepe Silks, Chiffon and Serge.  
COATS in Wool Velour, Chiffon Velour, Bolivia, Broadcloth and Mixtures.  
BLOUSES in Georgette Crepe, Striped Silk and Vivia Flannel.  
FURS Muffs, Scarfs and Sols in Fox, Raccoon, Mole, Seal, etc.  
Hats, Neckties, Opiumum Set, Special at \$11.  
TAUPE WOLF SETS, SPECIAL AT \$20.  
SHOP UPSTAIRS AND AVOID THE CROWDS  
508 LAWRENCE BLDG., 149 TREMONT STREET

## "DRY" BENEFITS DESCRIBED BY LYNN CITIZENS

City Is Better Off With No-License Both Morally and Financially Is the Testimony of Many Prominent Residents

LYNN, Mass.—That no-license is a great advantage to this city, both morally and financially, is the testimony of many of the city's prominent residents, following a successful campaign to retain the city in the "dry" column.

City officials, business men, lawyers, banking men and manufacturers express their satisfaction of Tuesday's result. One of the city's prominent lawyers said: "In one of the Boston morning papers I noticed a statement signed by some of the leading citizens of that city who are not tied up with the liquor interests, urging the voters of Boston to cast their ballots in favor of license next Tuesday. In this statement it is claimed that license will be for the best interests of Boston. I am not surprised at this, for in 1907, when Lynn's no-license campaign started, an array of business men and influential citizens were found lined up for license. At the end of nine years, of which seven have been no-license, practically all of these business men, merchants, manufacturers, city, police, banking and public service corporation officials, are solid for no-license, simply on account of the results obtained and not for sentimental reasons."

"Comparing the years 1907 and 1913, after Lynn had been in the no-license column for six years," said a city official, "we find that the population had increased 9 per cent; that the arrests for drunkenness fell off from 4464 in 1907 to 1804 in 1913; that the number of cases of disturbances suppressed, decreased from 360 to 162, and that the number of commitments to jails and other institutions dropped from 1441 to 253."

A Lynn banker said that "one of the best indications of the improvement of moral conditions in no-license years is shown by the increase in savings bank deposits. Between the years 1908 and 1913, when Lynn was no-license, the average annual increase of savings bank deposits in Lynn institutions was \$626,649. In 1915, after a year of license, the report came that this increase had dropped to \$124,299, but in 1916, after a no-license year, and despite the high cost of living, the increase in this class of deposits reached \$947,662."

"The tax rate of Lynn," said another citizen, "is rather academic when it is used with regard to the license question, because in 1907 we had an investigation of the city's finances, which disclosed the fact that over a long period of years not enough money had been laid aside in sinking funds, and that \$700,000 in back taxes had been carried on the books as assets. These back taxes were uncollectable and consequently they were taken from the books. Principally on account of this fact the tax rate jumped from an average of \$18 in seven or eight years to \$20. In 1914 when the city went license the advocates of that policy promised a great reduction in tax rate, but it immediately jumped to \$21.80. At the present time, after a year of the no-license policy, it has gone back to \$21. The officials at City Hall over a period of seven years have been unanimous in the contention that the license fees do not have any material effect in reducing the tax rate."

## DRY TOWN STARTED IN OKLAHOMA OIL FIELD

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—It has always been maintained that it cannot be such a thing as a liquorless oil town—but all present indications point to the Mid-continent oil field having one in the new town of Dilworth, says the Oklahoman. Dilworth is less than one month old, but it has had its share of liquor. Kay County has the reputation of being the "driest" county in the State from a prohibition standpoint, the county authorities have brought this about after several years of constant action.

## LIQUOR ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Methodist Committee on Social Service has commenced a campaign against liquor advertisements in the newspapers, contending that the nation's needs demand the highest efficiency of her soldiers, her toilers and her citizens generally, and that the press should not be allowed to open its columns to anything which injures the industry, the homes and every interest of the people. They emphasize the fact that liquor advertisements tend to make prohibition ineffective.

# SILVERWARE

To Grace a Palace or Adorn a Home

A gift possessing a lasting worth that is a constant and happy reminder throughout the years.

2635  
Basket Vase, 14 inches high, exclusive of handle, pierced and engraved with heavily embossed medallions, glass lining.

You are sure to find at this house the significant piece of silver that expresses your regard or friendship and meets the limitations or the munificence of your pocketbook.

2734  
\$4.50

2760  
\$5.00

2812  
\$10.00

2714  
\$6.00

### THE HANDBOOK

illustrating in colors over a thousand articles, will be mailed on request. It will afford you an opportunity for a leisurely selection of your gifts.

*Gifts may be ordered by mail and if not entirely satisfactory may be returned and money will be promptly refunded*

## Smith Patterson Co.

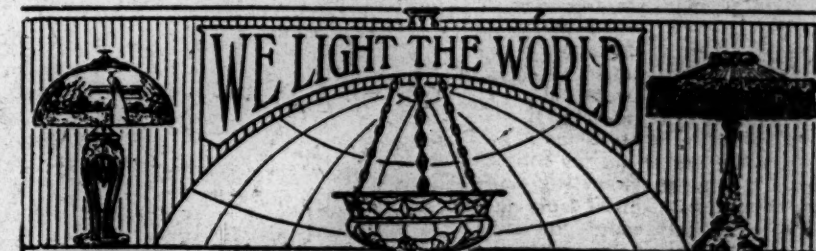
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS  
52 SUMMER STREET.

## COAL SITUATION INQUIRY GOES ON

Investigation of the hard and soft coal situation in Massachusetts is being continued by the State commission appointed to inquire into the high cost of living, but the work is being carried on behind closed doors. Commissioner James J. Storrow paid yesterday, after the regular session of the commission, that the inquiry thus far has shown no shortage of hard coal in or around Boston, so that the work of the commission is being directed toward the supply of soft coal and the prices for both varieties. The commission also will investigate the sale of coal by the bag, which is considered a very expensive method of handling fuel. The commission expects to hold a public hearing on coal next week.

## FINE FURS

FULLER-COBB COMPANY  
If you do not find in the big city shops the Fur Coat, Neckpiece or Muff just to your liking in quality and price, send to us stating your wants and we are quite sure we can please you from one of the choicest stocks of furs in New England.  
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## MR. BRYAN HOPES TO SEE BOSTON IN DRY COLUMN

Prohibition Victory in Massachusetts Capital, He Says, Would Have a Great Moral Effect—Speaks for Cause in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—William Jennings Bryan, while in Birmingham this week, expressed the keenest interest in the prohibition fight now under way in Massachusetts and voiced the hope that Boston would be found in the dry column after the votes were counted next Tuesday. He likewise let it be known that he was intensely in earnest in his plans to make the nation dry. The greater part of his time from now until the meeting of the next Democratic national convention in 1920 will be devoted to bringing about a situation that will result in the adoption of a prohibition plank in the Democratic platform. Pivotal states are to be visited, he is to work with the temperance leaders in every section of the country, and the national democracy will be called upon to consider this question at its next quadrennial gathering.

"Yes, I am keenly interested in the prohibition fight now being waged in Boston," said Mr. Bryan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It will be a great victory for the cause if Boston votes dry next Tuesday. I would have been very glad to have accepted the invitation to speak there in behalf of the dry forces, and would have done so but for the fact that previous engagements prevented me."

"The prohibition movement has gained a tremendous impetus, and the addition of Boston to the dry column would be most important. It would have a great moral effect. It would be like the case of Birmingham, the great industrial center of the South, which voted dry nearly ten years ago. At that time, the State of Alabama seemed to be for prohibition only for the small towns. When Birmingham went dry, the Legislature passed a bill making the whole State dry. It probably never would have been done but for the fact that Birmingham, the largest and most important city in the State, had declared itself. It was predicted that all your labor, part of which was foreign, would leave the district. However, the results seem to have been satisfactory, for I understand that most of the big corporations here which so bitterly opposed prohibition some years ago are now strongly in favor of it."

"The time has come for the Democratic Party to take its stand firmly against the liquor traffic," said Mr. Bryan. "The people of the nation are almost ready to abolish the traffic. I hope to devote a large part of my time during the next three or four years to aiding in the work. I am hopeful that the Democratic Party, and the Republican Party too, will declare themselves unequivocally in favor of national prohibition at their next conventions."

On his way to Birmingham, Mr. Bryan conferred with Brooks Lawrence, superintendent of the Alabama Anti-Saloon League. He agreed to spend all his spare days while in the southern territory in speaking in Alabama, and, in accordance with that decision, Mr. Lawrence arranged for him to speak at Montgomery and Dothan in favor of prohibition on Jan. 2. The action of the Anti-Saloon League superintendent in getting the services of Mr. Bryan resulted not from any apprehension as to the outcome of the state primaries but rather from the desire to make this one of the leading States in the national movement for prohibition.

### Indiana "Drys" Unite

Temperance Federation Formed by a Dozen Organizations

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana "Dry" Federation has been organized here. Meetings are to be held each week. "It is the sense of the 'Dry' Federation," says its declaration, "that while its work is largely advisory, wherever possible it should also voice to the State and to the Legislature its wishes as the united thought of all the participating bodies, thus presenting a united front at the time when it will count for most." The organizations represented in the federation thus far are: the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition Party, the State Sunday School Association, the temperance board of the Disciples of Christ, the State Church Federation, the Indianapolis Church Federation, the Flying Squadron Foundation, the Legislative Council of Women, the State Y. M. C. A., the organization of "dry" Democrats, the State Horticultural Society, and the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

### Local Option Bill Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia local optionists have started in earnest their effort to pass a local option bill in the next Legislature. A meeting of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Local Option League was held in the Stock Exchange Building and a committee was appointed to place the matter before the people of the State and ask their support in writing the legislators, representing their districts to vote for such a measure.

In a statement issued later, the committee says that sufficient local option members have been elected to insure the passage of a local option bill, if the people of the State who are in favor of it will do their part.

## "DRY" BOSTON PROSPECTS SAID TO BE IMPROVING

(Continued from page one)

obvious reasons why no-license was necessary.

Those friendly to no license were asked to give information regarding any "no" voters in their family or neighborhood whose attendance at the polling booth would require carriage, and an automobile service was promised where this aid was needed. This work is being continued today. Each volunteer, 200 in all, was given the names of 20 persons.

Information gleaned by the telephone squad is to be transmitted to the Anti-Saloon League headquarters not later than Monday morning on blanks prepared for the purpose. It will then be classified and prepared for the use of those in charge of bringing "no" voters to the polls Tuesday.

Among the "no" street campaigners tonight will be some bluejackets from the Boston Navy Yard. They will speak from automobiles of the Anti-Saloon League, which will stop at corners in populous centers of the city.

Several of the Anti-Saloon League speakers reported that they were heckled during the rallies of Thursday night, and stated that in several instances men appeared in the crowd soon after a rally began with white aprons showing under their overcoats and tried to interrupt the no-license speakers. These hecklers were said to be waiters in nearby saloons and cafes.

Besides the Sabbath day sermons against the licensed saloon there will be the citizens no-license mass meeting in Tremont Temple, starting at 3 p. m. and open to the public. The scheduled speakers are: Walter J. Hoshal, organizer of the "Boston Dry" campaign; John F. Moore, president of the Associated Charities; Robert A. Woods, leader of the South End House; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, field secretary of the American Unitarian Society.

It was said today that it was likely, though not certain, that David A. Ellis, formerly a member of the Boston School Board, would be added to the program. It also appeared probable that former Governor Eugene N. Foss would be present.

The advertisement of Mr. Foss in newspapers today is causing more talk than any other one phase of the no-license campaign today. The no-license leaders are highly elated at the former Governor's acceptance of the challenge of some property owners and city officials that a "no" policy would injure the city financially.

He offered to reimburse the city for direct losses in license fees and taxes on saloon property, provided he were allowed to have one half the profits that would accrue to the city directly and indirectly during a period of five years from the stopping of the legalized liquor traffic.

One of the important points to get before the people, say the no-license leaders, is that prohibition of the sale of intoxicants is profitable from every standpoint of good, even from the municipal, economic and from the legitimate business man's standpoint.

For a successful and practical business man like Mr. Foss to set forth publicly and in a business manner the financial advantage he believed would come to Boston with a no-license policy is regarded in temperance circles as a strong point made for prohibition.

The Rev. Wallace C. Sampson of the First Baptist Church of Dorchester said today that the no-license volunteers among his parishioners are thoroughly combing Precinct 8 of Ward 20 by telephone for "no" voters and expect to bring out a large anti-liquor vote election day.

### OBERLIN COLLEGE GIFTS RECEIVED

OBERLIN, O.—H. B. Thurston, treasurer of Oberlin College, has announced that of the gifts received by Oberlin for current use during the year the largest items are as follows: \$92,600 from Mrs. Elizabeth S. Allen of Cleveland, in part payment for the construction of the new Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Museum; \$26,500 from John L. Severance of New York, for the Art Building site; \$25,000 from the estate of Charles M. Hall of Niagara Falls, for land needed for development of the college plans; \$37,871 from the Oberlin Living Endowment Union.

Of the gifts to new funds or increased old ones, the largest item is that of the \$100,000 from Mrs. Ellen S. James of New York City, for the use of the Graduate School of Theology. Five thousand dollars was received from Dr. and Mrs. Lucien T. Warner of New York City for endowment for the Conservatory of Music.

### HARVARD UNION PETITION

On the strength of last year's student vote that was 3 to 1 in favor of making membership in the Harvard Union, the college social center, compulsory, the governing board of the Union yesterday sent a petition to the administrative board of the university asking that compulsory membership be made a college rule. The petition bears the signature of the entire governing board.

### NAVAL LABORATORY SITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Formal approval of the selection at Annapolis of the site for the \$1,500,000 naval laboratory, as recommended by a subcommittee of the Civilian Advisory Board, will be made by Secretary Daniels within the next few days. The committee's report, for which the Secretary has been waiting, show that only one member was opposed to Annapolis.

## NOTES IN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE

"It took three patrol wagons and 12 officers to clean out a place on my street that had a saloon on each side of it," said a woman at Ford Hall the other night. Similar statements to the effect that license does not insure a law-abiding liquor traffic may be had on all sides.

A saloonkeeper in Phoenix, Ariz., claimed that the abolition of the saloons would force him to close his hotel. The saloons were abolished, and the hotel man built an addition to his hotel as large as the original structure. "When I was in Phoenix I had to sleep on the floor of the same hotel, because the rooms were all full," declares Leonard Martin, one of the prohibition workers in Arizona.

"The prohibition law is well enforced throughout the State," says the Supreme Court of Kansas. "It is generally as well enforced as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum the economic waste consequent upon the liquor traffic and allied evils. The saloonkeeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in the politics of the State."

Sir William Blackstone, the noted English justice of the Eighteenth Century, said in his chapter on General Laws that the foundation of ethics, or natural law, is "that man should follow his own true and substantial happiness." Does anyone suppose that man's true happiness is found in intoxicating liquor? In strengthening this he stated that this law is superior in obligation to any other and is binding over all the globe. Any action destructive of man's real happiness is forbidden by natural law, is also stated. How many will abide by "natural law" next Tuesday?

"Strong drink is more destructive than the historic scourges of war, pestilence, and famine," declared Gladstone.

Contention that it is an abridgment of personal liberty to prohibit a man from selling intoxicating liquors at retail has been answered by a decision of the United States Supreme Court in which it was declared that its sale is not a privilege of the individual, of the State, or of the United States. "As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may be entirely prohibited," says that notable decision.

Young men furnish the recruits for the saloon business. Of all men who become addicted to the use of liquors 68 per cent form the habit before 21 years of age, 30 per cent before 16 years, and 7 per cent before they are 12 years old.

A number of business men in Boston, who signed a petition favoring the retention of the liquor license system in Boston, are expressing themselves, in private, in favor of national prohibition and strongly believe that this desirable situation will be achieved within a few years.

Persons in the United States spend \$300,000 every minute of the day and night throughout the year for liquor. That same amount of money would build 300,000 miles of macadam roads.

Holdings of licenses in Oakland, Cal., have been violating the law to such an extent that the police have been compelled to start a campaign against them.

"It provides no nutrition," was the reply of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley to a question on the value of the intoxicating liquor as food. Dr. Wiley is a prohibitionist and he declares that if the liquor traffic is bad in time of war, it is much worse in time of peace.

Premier Lloyd George has declared that drink is the greatest foe England is facing today. "I have a growing conviction based on accumulating evidence, that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil," he has declared.

More important to the Tsar of Russia than \$500,000,000, in the face of the most enormous expenditures ever known to the Russian Empire, were the benefits prohibition among his people.

Traffic in intoxicating liquor on Indian reservations and in military posts and reservations has been forbidden by the Federal Government for years. Now the Government prohibits sales of liquor in naval stations and soldiers' homes and to the men in the Navy. If liquor had not been a bad business, the Government would not have extended its prohibitory regulations so extensively.

In Denver one former brewery is making soap. A second is manufacturing malted milk, and for every dollar it made in the brewery business it is now making \$26 in the milk industry.

"The 'dry' law since it went into effect has made the business of Spokane better," is the answer which Mayor Fleming of Spokane, Wash., declares he has made to thousands of inquiries about prohibition in his city and State.

Chief of Police Armstrong estimates the decline in crime in Denver, since prohibition was adopted, at 40 per cent. District Attorney Rush estimates the decline in crime at 50 per cent.

"Intemperance is the worst thing we have to contend with," says the Athol (Mass.) Machine Company.

If all the distilleries and breweries were closed the farmers' markets for grain would not be seriously affected. The liquor traffic uses less than 2 1/2 per cent of the five leading grains in this country. For every bushel of grain used by the breweries and distilleries more than 44 bushels are used for legitimate purposes.



## BRIGGS' CHRISTMAS IDEAS

Rarely has our collection of Christmas gifts been as complete and charming as this year, and the few articles shown give some idea of the attractive things to be found at our store.

- No. 1—Desk or Boudoir Lamp, metal standard, iridescent glass shade, \$10.00
- No. 2—Sterling Silver Plaque, 6", \$6.00
- No. 3—White Metal, \$4.00
- No. 4—The Richard Briggs Company are sole Boston representatives for a special room where the choicest specimens can always be seen or obtained.
- No. 5—Old Chinese Jardiniere, rose and bird decorations, 12" x 14" size, \$12.00
- No. 6—Wedgwood China Black Ball Dog, \$1.50
- No. 7—Royal Worcester China, 10" Plates, dozen, \$25.00
- No. 8—Chocolate Pot, Sugar and Creamer, set, \$10.00
- No. 9—Chocolate Cups and Saucers, doz, \$18.00
- No. 10—Old Venetian Amethyst Glass Table Centerpiece with crystal handles, \$14.00
- No. 11—Copenhagen Fayence Honey Pot, painted in bright colors with raised bees, \$4.50
- No. 12—Iridescent Glass-footed Flower Vase, 14" diameter, \$6.00
- No. 13—Others from \$1.00 to \$25.00
- No. 14—Deits Tile Mirror, size 5" x 17", assorted tiles, each, \$1.50
- No. 15—Other sizes to \$10.00
- No. 16—English Bone China, open stock, \$2.50
- No. 17—Dinner Plates, dozen, \$7.50
- No. 18—Breakfast Plates, dozen, \$7.00
- No. 19—Tea Plates, dozen, \$6.50
- No. 20—Cups and Saucers, dozen, \$6.50
- Other items in proportion.

- No. 21—Bathroom Toilet Bottles, hand-painted Bohemian decorations, assorted inscriptions, each, \$1.50
- No. 22—3-Piece Croton Set to match, set, \$2.75
- No. 23—Venetian Bird Center, \$7.50
- No. 24—Dinner Plates, dozen, \$7.50
- No. 25—Breakfast Plates, dozen, \$6.00
- No. 26—Tea Plates, dozen, \$5.00
- No. 27—Cups and Saucers, dozen, \$5.00
- No. 28—Our Chinese exhibition comprises both Modern and Antique Pieces
- No. 29—Individual Breakfast Set, 17 pieces, in black and white and rose decoration, with tray 15" x 22", as illustrated, complete, \$10.00
- No. 30—Imported Belgian Glass Finger Bowls, blue, amethyst or green color, Dozen, \$7.50
- No. 31—Colonial Gold Band Candy Jar, \$6.00
- No. 32—Our Colonial Plate Room contains the largest collection of plates in New England, priced, dozen, \$3.00 to \$30.00
- No. 33—The Richard Briggs Company are the sole Boston agents for Hawkes Cut, Engraved and Rock Crystal Glassware
- No. 34—Old Venetian Glass Fish Globe, height 16", opening 8", amethyst color, \$10.00
- No. 35—China Honey Jar, beehive shape, with raised bees, \$3.50
- No. 36—China Honey Jar, beehive shape, with raised bees, \$3.50
- No. 37—We are sole Boston agents for the celebrated Royal Copenhagen Modelled Figures and Painted Vases
- No. 38—Hawkes Engraved Glass, French Dressing Mixing Bottle, \$1.50
- No. 39—Natural Butterfly Mountings. A room devoted entirely to a display of many useful articles.

## Richard Briggs Company

116 Boylston Street, Boston

## SETTLEMENT IS CONDUCTED NEAR 80 LIQUOR PLACES

In the vicinity of the Frances E. Willard Settlement in the West End there are 80 wholesale liquor establishments, barrooms and hotels where liquor is sold; in the walk from the settlement to the North Station, a distance of a few blocks, there are 20 such places; in the walk to Bowdoin Square there are 40.

The sights and temptations to which the children and young people of the district are daily subjected is obvious. The settlement does its best to counteract this by systematic temperance teaching in its many clubs and classes which weekly bring the workers into contact with about 1000 boys and girls. The response to this teaching has proved again and again that it is not done in vain, but the workers cannot help seeing that a no-license city would be a great help in making this teaching permanently effective. Indeed, it seems to them that the elimination of the saloon in their neighborhood alone is an object well worth striving for.

Nearly all these clubs at the settlement are also Loyalty Temperance Legions. The boys and girls take great pride in adding the letters L. T. L. to their club name, for from their very earliest connection with the settlement they are taught that temperance is something to be admired and practiced.

Once a month at least each club is given a talk along the line of the settlement temperance motto: "Not too much of good things, and none at all of bad things." A temperance song book is in regular use. The older boys have discussions and debates bringing out the value of letting liquor alone. Every spring the settlement holds temperance medal contests in which a number of both the younger and older boys and girls participate, and to which they invite their fathers and mothers. On these occasions the contestants tell the audience with all the eloquence they can muster of the evils which follow in the wake of strong drink.

Talks on temperance are given in the Mothers Club, while the fathers are reached when the settlement workers do neighborhood visiting. One month each year attention is concentrated in all the clubs on the word "Temperance," which becomes for that period the club motto. In addition copies of the Young Crusader, a temperance paper, are distributed monthly so that each club may have a copy to pass around among its members.

## EXPERTS STUDY TRACTION PLAN FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Traction needs of this city have been studied for some months by a board consisting of three of the most eminent specialists in the country, employed by the city council. They are William Barclay Parsons, Robert Ridgeway and Bion J. Arnold. The report of the commission lays out a progressive construction program up to 1950 when it is estimated the city will have a population of 5,000,000.

The building of a subway system is recommended, to be constructed in two periods of three years. Cost for the first period is estimated at \$60,553,000, for the second period at \$24,516,300, and at the close of this six years additions to rolling stock of all lines and extension of surface lines is set at \$13,302,000. The total outlay up to 1950 is figured at \$280,000,000. Transfers between elevated and surface lines at 2 cents each are recommended. The merger of all subway, elevated and surface lines is advised.

Details of the report include the following: Construction of a two-track subway for elevated trains under State Street from Eighteenth Street to Chicago Avenue and thence west to the tracks of the Northwestern elevated railroad; another subway for Washington Street, Michigan Avenue and Jackson Boulevard to connect with West Side street car tunnels under the river; extension of elevated loop to Polk, Market and North Water streets, retaining present loop as inner circuit; construction of two north and south elevated lines, one in Halstead Street, the other in Ashland Avenue and Robey Street, from Sixty-third Street to Wilson Avenue; four-track instead of two-track elevated lines wherever possible; completion of subway system and elevated improvements in six years; a second north and south subway for surface cars to be built between 1921 and 1923 from Fourteenth Street and Indiana Avenue, connecting with the new Illinois Central Station and the Washington Street and Jackson Boulevard surface line subways.

The subways, the report holds, should be built from the city's traction fund and municipally owned. There is now \$18,000,000 in the fund. The commission has not finished its work. One important point yet undecided is the valuation of the properties of the elevated lines, an essential if the ownership of the elevated lines

HOLIDAY REQUISITES  
BOTH Dainty and Practical

## A GIFT

selected from our splendid stock of household essentials and luxuries will be appreciated for years, because of its beauty, worth and usefulness.

**T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY**  
EVERYTHING IN LINES  
57-59 TEMPLE PLACE-25 WEST ST. BOSTON

The Back Bay Jewelers *Kyle & Loupaux, Inc.* 244 Boylston St. Opposite Public Garden

## Holiday Gifts

Unusual and Artistic Creations in  
**PLATINUM and DIAMONDS**

Bracelets Bar Pins Rings Watches  
Gold and Silver Novelties

is to be merged with that of the surface lines.

Under the improvement plan of the commission, the traction companies would be called on to expend more money than the city in improvements, and, in consideration of that, the city is to guarantee the companies 6 per cent interest on their capital stock.

**FRANKLIN SQUARE FUND GROWS**

Another \$5000 subscription to the Franklin Square House fund is reported by the president of the institution, the Rev. George L. Perin, and the total has now passed the \$50,000 mark. The total subscriptions for the week amount to \$5394.50 and grand total to Dec. 15, \$46,712.57.



## EXTRA SESSION EXPECTED FOR RAILROAD LAWS

Legislation to Carry Out Recommendations of President Wilson May Be Impossible to Complete in This Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Intimation that an extra session of the next Congress may be called to put through President Wilson's railway program, are made in a statement by Senator Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and also of the joint committee which recently held hearings on the subject of national transportation.

The Senate committee is not to begin hearings on the railroad bills until after the December holidays, which begin Friday. The first opportunity that the railroad employees, the executives of the roads and the general public will have, therefore, to be heard on the question will be Jan. 2, according to an announcement by the committee. With the Sixty-fourth Congress ending in March, it is not believed possible to complete the railway legislation in the two months intervening.

Chairman Adamson of the House Interstate Commerce Committee today introduced a resolution to extend the term of the Newlands Railroad Investigation Committee another year—until Jan. 1, 1918—the committee having found it impossible to make its recommendations in Congress for railroad legislation, including the question of Government ownership within the time given.

It has been decided to ask an increase in the appropriation for its expenses from \$24,000 to \$40,000 and to seek the retention on the commission of Representative Cullip of Indiana, whose term expires in March. Senator Newlands takes occasion to point out that no measure for "compulsory" arbitration is being proposed but that the legislation desired is an amendment to the Mediation and Conciliation Act, so that when mediation shall have failed there may be a Federal investigation of the facts.

### Standard Price Proposed

Publishers and Paper Manufacturers Confer With Commission

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan designed to standardize the price of news print paper so that it shall be within reach of the small as well as the large newspaper publishers was presented to the members of the Federal Trade Commission, who came here to confer with half a hundred representatives of the paper manufacturing industry. The plan proposes that an investigation of the paper making industry be undertaken by the commission and after the cost of production is ascertained to have the commission fix a flat, standard price of the product at the mill.

### Postal Service Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill reclassifying the grades and fixing the salaries of railway postal clerks has been introduced by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. It provides for 10 grades, starting at \$1000 per year and reaching a maximum of \$2000. Class A clerks are to be promoted to grade five, class B clerks to grade six and class C clerks to grade seven. It is further provided that assistant division superintendents shall be paid \$2000 annually, chief clerks \$2300 and assistant chief clerks \$2100. Substitute railway postal clerks, it is contemplated, shall be paid at the rate of \$1000 and promoted to grade 1, after completing one year of service, credit to be allowed for time served prior to the passage of the new act.

### President Refuses Engagements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No out-of-town engagements will be accepted by President Wilson during the present session of Congress. This reply is being made to the many invitations recently to speak in different sections of the country.

### Public Buildings Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$30,000,000 Omnibus Public Building Bill, which failed at the last session, has been reintroduced in the House in revised form by Chairman Clark of the Buildings Committee. Under it no post office buildings would be authorized hereafter at places where postal receipts are less than \$10,000 annually. It carries virtually the same authorizations for buildings in Chicago, Boston and other cities as were included in the original measure, but the total shows a slight increase.

### Oleomargarine Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another high cost of living bill—one to reduce the tax on oleomargarine from 10 cents a pound to one cent and to repeal the license tax on oleomargarine manufacturers—was introduced in the House by Representative Aswell of Louisiana.

### INDIANA GETS TURKEY RUN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The State of Indiana has at last acquired Turkey Run. This region, known as the beauty spot of Parke County, was desired as the chief, if not the first, unit in a system of State parks to be established as a permanent memorial of the centennial celebration.

## PROHIBITION DISTRICT BILL TEST MEASURE

(Continued from page one)

this session, as is the confident expectation of its sponsors, such action would be considered as paving the way for the constitutional amendment which, requiring a two thirds vote in both Senate and House, as well as acceptance by three fourths of the States, it is believed is certain to pass in Congress—if not at the present session, certainly at no distant date. This view is held by those who figuratively are reading the handwriting on the wall, forecasting the ultimate abolition of the traffic by all the great nations.

The Sheppard bill has been variously amended in the committee and on the Senate floor, and Friday was ordered to be printed as amended. With the measure thus advanced, the question before the Senate today comes on considering a substitute bill of more drastic character, offered by Senator Smoot of Utah yesterday. This substitute is denominated by its sponsor as a proposal to bring about thorough prohibition in the District of Columbia, being in no sense of the word a temporary bill.

Another substitute bill also has been printed and is expected to be offered by Senator Underwood of Alabama, when debate on the subject has progressed to the right point. This substitute provides that on application of 25 per cent of the male taxpayers of the District there shall be held, within 70 days of application, an election to determine whether the sale of liquor shall be prohibited in the District. If prohibition is accepted, then such a law is to go into effect within 30 days after the District commissioners have declared the result of the vote.

Whichever measure goes through, however, it is the announced purpose of Mr. Underwood to attach to it a referendum section. This is vigorously opposed by those who believe such a section would nullify the enactment in that there is held to be little likelihood that the voters in the District would accept prohibition at this period.

An effort was made yesterday to have Mr. Underwood introduce his referendum amendment, but the member from Alabama was not disposed to do so until the Senate had perfected a measure of some description. Previous to this an endeavor was made to adopt a rule by which a vote would be taken on the prohibition bill by 3 p. m. Monday. Several members, however, saw no reason for unduly hastening the legislation, so when the Senate adjourned yesterday it was with the understanding that the Smoot substitute would have the right of way at today's session.

As finally amended the Sheppard bill would go into effect on Nov. 1, 1917. After that date it would be unlawful to manufacture for sale or gift or to sell, keep for sale, traffic in, export or exchange, or to solicit or receive orders for alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. A fine of \$300 to \$1000 or a jail sentence of 30 days to one year is provided for violation.

The act does not prohibit manufacture, importation, exportation or sale of denatured or certain other kinds of alcoholic liquors for certain purposes. Transportation companies are required to keep a record of all shipments of liquors, and no shipment is permissible unless it contains an affidavit of the consignee stating the contents, and that it was not purchased for illegal purposes. A proposal to limit the amount of liquor that a given person or house can receive in a month was withdrawn. Another amendment to exempt ambassadors and other representatives of foreign governments from provisions of the act was taken out.

At the last moment an amendment was agreed to compelling every manufacturer to keep a record of sales covering each transaction and the purpose of purchase as set forth in affidavit of the buyer. The final clause in the amended bill abolishes the excise board for the District of Columbia.

### Mail Exclusion Likely

### Post Office Committee Against

### Advertisements of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Post Office Committee yesterday recommended for passage the bill introduced by Representative Randall of California, to exclude all advertising of intoxicating liquors from the United States mails. The committee stood nine to six for a favorable report of the bill after dividing evenly, earlier in the day when other members were present, upon the motion to include the bill in the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

"I believe the bill will be brought to a vote in the House and passed," Mr. Randall said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "My purpose in this measure is to close the mails absolutely to advertising before the public of any intoxicating liquors, and to deny mail order liquor houses, of which there are more than one thousand in the country, the right to go into either wet or dry territory by soliciting sales through the medium of the United States mails. A special rule will have to be secured from the Rules Committee in order to get the bill before the House during this session, as such a great number of measures are on the calendar that Mr. Randall's measure would not otherwise be reached before adjournment. The Rules Committee has the power to make and immediately report special rules calling for consideration of measures in the calendar and the Rules Committee has strong 'dry' tendency, it is pointed out. Once the bill is before the House,

Mr. Randall believes that it will pass, for the trend of opinion throughout the country is so strong toward prohibition that members of the House will hesitate to go on record against a manifestly fair measure. As to the efficacy of the measure, once passed, there can be little doubt. The language used in the bill is that which did away with the Louisiana and other lotteries, with the substitution of liquor for the terms used against the lotteries. The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no letter, package, postal card, or circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind, containing any advertisement of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating or alcoholic liquor, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier when addressed to other than a lawfully licensed manufacturer or dealer in such liquors. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or who shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of this act, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than \$1000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both, and for any subsequent violation of this act shall be imprisoned not more than five years; any person violating this act may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed."

## MR. ABRAHAMS MAKES A PLEA FOR TEACHERS

(Continued from page one)

As a specialist in industrial education, which is now receiving so much attention from educators and the people generally and as a man whose children were all educated in the public schools, she thought Mr. Abrahams especially fitted to service on the School Committee. She referred to the high character of his public service on many boards, committees and commissions, including an advisory committee of the State Board of Education, all of which had been given free. Though originally nominated as a labor candidate, Mrs. Fitzgerald said, he stands today as the candidate of a committee representing all groups and points of view with Col. Thomas L. Livermore as chairman, and has been endorsed by many organizations standing primarily for good government.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, the candidate nominated by the Public School Association, spoke in favor of smaller classes of children in the schools on the ground that the individual abilities of the pupils could best be reached through them. "The number of pupils who leave school after graduation is astounding," he said. "If we are thinking of our future men and women, we should seek ways and means to prevent this. I am firmly of the opinion that with the direction of the attention of the School Committee towards this problem, a large proportion of the pupils who leave at this age could be induced to continue their education, even if it was necessary to reduce the grammar grades to five and the secondary grades or high school grades to six."

Dr. Herbert J. Keenan declared that he believed that the superintendent of schools should be supreme in the system and big enough to carry the burden of office with courage and judgment; that the numbers of pupils and children in a district should be equalized; that the High School of Commerce should be made a bilingual school; that military training should be made universally compulsory; that the children should receive complete education, mental, physical and manual, the last named such as will meet future industrial and commercial conditions.

Michael H. Corcoran who is completing his second term of office on the School Committee and is seeking reelection questioned the attitude of the Public Service Association, Joseph Leo, the School Voters League and others on the candidacy of Mr. Abrahams.

This evening there will be a rally in behalf of Henry Abrahams, held in Faneuil Hall. Alexander Whiteside is to preside. Among the speakers will be John J. Walsh, Butler Wilson, Matthew Hale, Alice H. Grady, Joseph J. Leonard and Max Mitchell. Good government associations are sending representatives to usher.

Voters are being circularized today in favor of Mr. Abrahams. The Henry Abrahams citizens' committee and other organizations are putting forth many arguments in favor of his election. The Ward Seven Good Government Association urges voters to "vote for Henry Abrahams and no other candidate for the School Committee." This is for the purpose of insuring his election as a vote for a second candidate would tend to strengthen the opposition.

Its statement reads in part: We have in Boston at present a Superintendent of Schools and a group of assistants who aim to develop individual thought-power and initiative as indispensable to genuine education. They are succeeding to a measurable extent and should have the backing of all good citizens. To pay an expert for expert service and then permit his usefulness to be curtailed by the necessity of combating interference from untrained officials is poor economy. Neither politicians, business men nor advocates of sects or classes are entitled to rob Boston of the best service of her employees."

## WOMEN DEMAND BETTER LAWS FOR KINDERGARTENS

TOPEKA, Kan.—A number of club women of Topeka and other cities in Kansas are taking a great deal of interest in the extension of the free kindergarten for children between 4 and 6 years of age. Mrs. June Chapman, a teacher in the Topeka kindergartens, is leading the movement in this city, and is finding hearty support, says the Capital. What Mrs. Chapman and others are seeking is an amendment to the statute providing for free kindergartens, by which the parents of 25 or more children of kindergarten age, living within a mile of an elementary school under the control of a Board of Education, can compel the board to establish and maintain a free kindergarten. Under the present law it is optional with the board whether or not the kindergarten shall be established.

"It isn't fair to the child to neglect its early training," Mrs. Chapman said, in a speech before the Women's Rotary Club of Topeka recently. "The neglect of children is what fills our reformatories and prisons."

"It costs much less to prevent evil than to punish it," declared Mrs. Chapman. "The money spent by the State on its reformatories, if spent on the care of its children, doubtless would make many reformatories needless. Every case of crime has its root in some neglected child."

"The kindergarten develops the child's body, quickens his mind, teaches his eyes to see, his ears to hear, gives him the power of comparing objects and drawing conclusions for himself. A primary teacher has told me that most of her thinking children came from the kindergarten."

Members of the club endorsed the idea heartily after Mrs. Chapman's speech. A motion was made that the club endorse it, but was ruled out of order because, as the president pointed out, "the by-laws of the club specifically prohibit the club from doing anything."

### JEWISH FESTIVAL TO BEGIN

Hannukah, the Feast of Lights, a Jewish festival, will be ushered in at sundown next Tuesday evening by the Jews of Boston. It will continue for eight days. Of special interest will be the children's part during the "hannukah." The Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Zionist Association of Greater Boston, in conjunction with the Boston Jewish Young Men's Club of Greater Boston, have arranged to hold a celebration on Sunday, Dec. 24, at temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park Street. Many plays depicting the part of "Judas Maccabaeus," "Hannah and Her Seven Sons," "Esther," and others will be represented by the children in the original Hebrew and Chaldean tongues.

## Slattery's Yuletide Gifts



### Boudoir Novelties

Delightfully Pretty Things of Cretonne, Silk Brocade, Wicker, etc.

Brush and Whisk in leather case ..... \$2.75  
Coat and Skirt Hangers, with brush ..... \$3.75  
Manicure Sets ..... \$3.00 to \$5.50  
English Work Baskets ..... \$3.95 to \$16.50

Picture Frames, in brocade, \$1.00 to \$2.00

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, \$1.50

Hair Pin Boxes ..... \$1.50

Pin Cushions in brocade, 75c to \$5.75

Pin Trays in brocade ..... \$1.00

French Candle Shades, all colors ..... \$3c to \$2.00

Cretonne Waste Baskets ..... \$3.50

Hair Receivers, in light blue & light rose brocade, \$1.00 to \$2.00

Brocade Desk Sets ..... \$5.00

Plaques, in light rose brocade, \$2.00

### Jewelry

Wonderful Assortments of This Universally Pleasing Gift

Watch Bracelets ..... \$9 to \$35

Pearl Necklaces, from ..... 75c to \$85

Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, from ..... 75c to \$25

Mesh Bags, gold on German silver ..... \$9.00 up

Scented Lingerie Clasp, gold filled, pair ..... 75c

Sterling Silver Pencils, at ..... \$1.00

Jet Beads, opera length, at ..... \$1.00

Pendants and Chains, sterling silver, at ..... \$2.50 up

Solid gold, at ..... \$2.75 up

Sterling Silver Bracelets, at \$2.50 up

Gold Filled Bracelets ..... \$2.50

Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, some hammered ..... \$2.75 and \$4.25

Gold Filled Beads, at ..... \$2.50 up

New Earrings, at ..... \$1.50 up

Traveling Manicure Sets, at ..... \$2.25

Gold Filled Collar Pins ..... 75c pair

Also Leather Goods, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Scarves, Sweaters, Men's and Women's Neckwear, etc.

E. T. Slattery Co.

154-158 Tremont Street Boston Opposite Boston Common

## LARGE COAL DEAL JUST COMPLETED AT NEW-ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One of the largest coal deals in the history of New Orleans, involving the transfer of approximately 500,000 tons of coal a year from Pittsburgh to the Birmingham district, was completed on the 9th, when the Corona Coal and Iron Company, of Birmingham, purchased and took over the business, including all equipment such as tugboats, barges and colliers in connection with the bunker coal and towing business of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company at New Orleans. H. C. Donaldson will continue as manager of the business, which will be conducted under the names of the River Coal Company and the River-Ocean Towing Company.

The purchase, says the Times-Picayune, was made by Morris Adler & Co., one of the largest financial companies of Birmingham, which handles the Corona Coal and Iron Company.

In connection with this transfer the Corona company has purchased more than 200 private coal cars to be placed in service between Birmingham and New Orleans, the use of which will be under such restrictions that the railroads cannot apply them to other purposes, thus giving New Orleans and the steamers entering this port assurance of a full coal supply.

L. M. Adler said the transaction would give the Birmingham district

about 500,000 tons of coal in business which heretofore has come from the Pittsburgh district.

The transportation will not affect the river business on the Pittsburgh and Monongahela companies on the Ohio and Mississippi, including Baton Rouge and Bayou Plaquemine, the barge lines of those companies retaining that business. The only boat equipments sold by them are the tugs, barges and colliers used in the harbor at New Orleans. It does not affect the business which has been handled by their large fleets of tugs and barges on the river except below Baton Rouge.

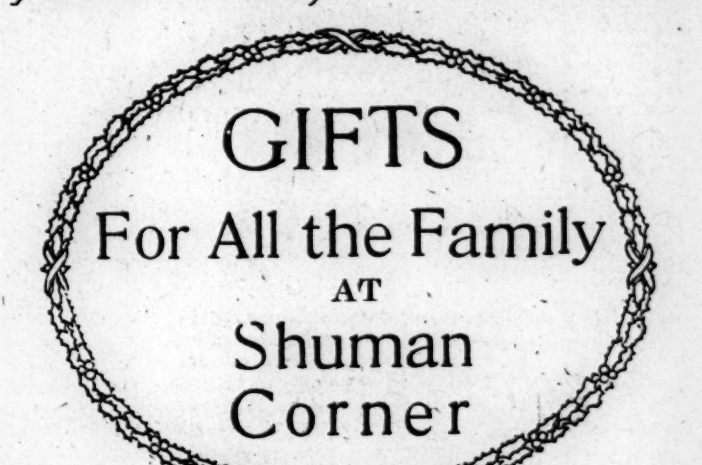
## TOLEDO MAY LIMIT SIZE OF CITY HOMES

TOLEDO, O.—Effort will be made in revising the city building code to limit the size of buildings that may be placed on lots, says the Blade.

Engineering Commissioner McClure, who is working out the engineering features of the new code, believes a house 26 feet wide should not be built on a 30-foot lot. This is being done every day in Toledo, he says, and it is causing too much congestion.

The new code may be patterned after that of Los Angeles. There no man can build on a lot in the residence district without first consulting 75 per cent of the property owners on the street. They can dictate the character of residence or flat to be constructed. If there are all residences on the street, the property owners can prevent the construction of a duplex or flat.

"He knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge" FROM "A CHRISTMAS CAROL" BY CHARLES DICKENS



### The Store of Useful Gifts

The Dickens Booths add to the gala decorations—the windows are filled with splendid Christmas merchandise—thousands of gifts are displayed throughout the store, revealing a wonderland of Christmas things.

#### Gifts for Men

Neckwear ..... \$ .50 to \$ 3.50  
Hose ..... .25 to 3.00  
Handkerchiefs ..... .12 1/2 to 1.50  
Suspenders ..... .50 to 2.00  
Gloves ..... .65 to 6.50  
Mufflers ..... 1.00 to 10.00  
Underwear, winter weight 1.00 to 5.50  
Pajamas ..... 1.15 to 8.50  
Negligee Shirts ..... 1.15 to 6.75  
House Jackets ..... 5.00 to 20.00  
Dressing Gowns and Robes ..... 3.75 to 35.00  
Suit Cases ..... 5.00 to 18.00  
Bill Folds and Wallets ..... 1.50 to 10.00  
Sweaters ..... 6.50 to 12.00  
Mackinaws ..... 10.00  
Fancy Vests ..... 5.00 and 8.00  
Knit Wool Vests 5.00 to 7.00  
Slippers ..... 2.50 to 6.00

#### Gifts for Women and Misses

Gloves ..... \$ .50 to \$ 6.50  
Handkerchiefs ..... .12 1/2 to 1.50 box of 6  
Sweaters and Golf Jackets ..... 6.50 to 25.00  
Umbrellas, male and female handles, 1.00 to 12.00  
Auto Coats (woolen) ..... 20.00 to 75.00  
Gifts for Boys  
Shirts ..... 1.00 to 1.50  
Neckwear ..... .25, .50, 1.00  
Sweaters ..... 4.00 and 5.50  
Bath Robes ..... 3.50 and 5.00  
Gloves ..... .50 to 1.25

#### Gifts for Girls

Gloves ..... .50 to 1.50  
Sweaters ..... 5.00  
Handkerchiefs ..... .25 to 1.50 for box of 6  
Slippers for all occasions ..... 2.25 to 3.00  
Bath Robes ..... 2.50 and 5.00

We issue Christmas Glove Bonds and Christmas Merchandise Certificates in any number—any denomination.

Originators of the Dickens Christmas Booths

Shuman & Co. Boston Shuman Corner THE SERVICE STORE.

A WORD OF GOOD CHEER IS EMBODIED IN A BOX OF

Spoehr's THREE STORES

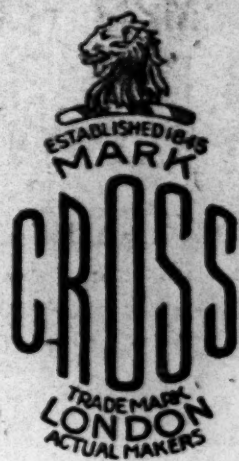
BLUE BIRD SWEETS ADDS TO HAPPINESS

A Beautiful Christmas Gift Box that invariably pleases the recipient as well as the sender. Place your Christmas order early.

Spoehr's

Three Convenient Loop Stores

106 N. State St. 17 S. Dearborn St. 164 W. Adams St. CHICAGO



To use absolute frankness the object of this column is that you will visit us. This is artlessness so close to nature that it borders on sincerity.



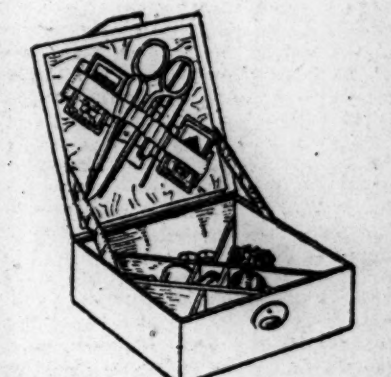
Breakfast Tray Set, china, flower-festoon design, three-in-one combination chocolate pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, cup and saucer, double egg-cup, service and fruit plates. Complete \$6.50



Lemon or Orange Squash, full-ribbed glass, shown open and closed, removable and cleanable straining saucer and separator. Convenient for fruit juices. Price \$5.50



Collar Box, tan hide, leather and velvet lining; holders for scarf pins, cuff links and studs in cover; 5 1/4-inch diameter. \$4.50



Sewing Box, of finest morocco, satin lining, completely fitted with scissors, knife and sewing articles in four compartments; 9 1/2 x 11 1/4 inches. \$5.25



Tan Pigskin Garters for men, size adjusted by strap, all metal parts of gold plate. In ordering please mention measurement in inches around smallest part of leg above calf. \$1.75

The Mark Cross Bond—It will solve many a gift perplexity—A certificate made to any amount, entitling recipient to Cross Gloves or Leather Goods to the face value of the bond. Especially adapted to glove purchases where size of recipient's hand is unknown to the donor. Redeemable at OUR STORES or AGENCIES.

Special Telephone and Mail Order Service Catalogue Sent Upon Request

### Mark Cross Company

World's Greatest Leather Store

145 Tremont St. Boston

404 Fifth Ave. New York

232 Broadway London

Dealers Throughout the World



## CITY EMPLOYEES AND PROPERTY MEN PAY POLLS

Boston Official Says Great Bulk of the Two-Dollar Assessments Are Contributed by Those Who Cannot Escape

Property owners and city employees pay the bulk of what poll taxes are paid in Boston, according to one city official, a man who stands at the head of a department. The property owners have no recourse but to pay. The assessors put the poll tax dues on the tax bills along with the taxes for property—real and personal. The city has every employee in its power through the paymaster, if there is no other method of collection. Poll tax is a lien on property, if unpaid.

Until two years ago there were large numbers of city employees who refused to pay their poll taxes, too, if what Mayor Curley has stated time and again is correct.

Just how simple a matter it would be for the city to collect its poll taxes to well above 90 per cent and thus add about \$250,000 to \$300,000 to its annual income was illustrated strikingly when more than a year ago Mayor Curley issued the edict that every city employee who wished to remain in the service must pay his poll tax and continue to pay it. Since then payment of this assessment on city employees has been 100 per cent, and it is made without one additional cent of expense to the city of Boston.

The city official quoted asserts that the city would have more than a quarter of a million of dollars every year for its streets if the collections were pressed. He favored, however, the payment of additional salaries and wages with this money.

The city abates some \$250,000 of poll taxes every year, which should have been collected six years previously. Outlawed poll taxes, they are called, but city officials who know they will not be personally quoted declare that "neglected taxes" would be a better name.

Men whose memories go back before 1888 tell of how the city taxes were collected up sharply and cleanly when every man who wished to vote had to pay his city and county tax. The tax then was \$2 as today. One dollar of this for county and city tax entitled a citizen to vote at such elections and many men contented themselves with paying but part. The larger number, however, paid their poll taxes in full, according to officials who were in touch with conditions at that time.

The reason, of course, for doing away with that regulation was that political parties or candidates paid the bulk of the poll taxes at that time to get all the votes possible. Whether conditions have been bettered or not is something upon which men do not agree at City Hall. It is certain that at least one-half of the men who vote in Boston pay no taxes whatever and yet they cast their ballots on election day to decide who shall spend the money paid by other men. Thus it is said that Boston is ruled by nontaxpayers and by the shifting population or the population who either neglect or evade payment of a sum so small as \$2 a year.

Those who insist that the poll tax could be collected if a determined attempt were made to do so, say that the rule of politics has prevented such action being taken. Mayors and their collectors have refrained from making the citizens pay their poll taxes just because of coming election days, men conversant with Boston conditions declare. Some of these officials declare that this is a bugaboo, too; that many men do not pay their poll taxes just because they know no attempt will be made to collect. It is declared that any administration making a drive in earnest for the poll taxes would lose little, for such purpose would commend the integrity of any administration and gain for it as many votes as it would lose.

## UNIVERSITY OF UTAH HAS MILITARY PLAN

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A special committee appointed by the board of regents of the University of Utah has forwarded a letter to the Secretary of War at Washington, dealing with the proposed establishment of a military school in connection with the State institution, says the Deseret Evening News.

The letter sets forth the advantages of the establishment of such a school, its nominal cost to the Government, and its advantages to students in the West. It tells of the location of the State school on 93 acres of ground in proximity to the military reservation. Military drills, it is urged, would not need to interfere with the work at the university and the only courses that would have to be added to the present course of study at the school would be military hygiene, drill regulations, ordnance and gunnery. The course of study, the committee states, would then be as comprehensive as that at West Point.

## COE COLLEGE IN IOWA RAISES ONE MILLION

DES MOINES, Ia.—Coe College has won its campaign for \$1,000,000 endowment, says the Register. Owing to the fact that the city is conducting a campaign for \$150,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building the college did not put on a popular canvass in Cedar Rapids, but \$175,000 was given by the trustees and citizens of Cedar Rapids toward this fund, making in all \$425,000, or nearly one-half of the \$1,000,000 raised in this city.

## FOOD ONE-THIRD HIGHER IN SOUTH THAN FORMERLY

Alabama Against Embargo and Thinks Producer Should Profit by Increased Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A careful and comprehensive investigation by a representative of the southern bureau, in which a large number of representative boarding houses and a number of private homes were considered shows that the average increase in the grocery bills for November, 1916, over the same month in 1915 is approximately one third. Flour has advanced here 65 per cent, meal has advanced in the 12 months 69 per cent, and sugar has gone up 32 per cent. Cabbage has jumped over 325 per cent, turnips 225 per cent, Irish potatoes 163 per cent and lard 100 per cent. Other commodities in use on the average table which have shown advances in Birmingham during the past 12 months are: Ham, 28 per cent, cheese, 40 per cent, and canned goods from 50 per cent to 66 2-3 per cent.

Due to the unprecedented prosperity of the iron, steel and other large industrial corporations in this district, the wages of most of the employees of these plants have been voluntarily raised from time to time and in many instances, a bonus has been given the employees. But in the case of the people not connected with these plants, there has been no increase in earnings to take care of the increased cost of living.

Despite these conditions, there is strong opposition to any embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs. The people in this section believe that the producers of foodstuffs are entitled to the high prices which are the result of the abnormal conditions just as much as the manufacturers are entitled to their high prices.

## Mayors in Conference

New York State Executives Consider Food Problem

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Passage of laws under which the city, State or Federal Government could take over food supplies to relieve a situation like the present one was advocated by members of the committee of State mayors, which met in the office of Mayor Mitchell yesterday.

Boycotts on high priced foodstuffs were endorsed as a means of focusing public attention on the seriousness of the situation and thereby bringing about better conditions.

Frank M. Swacker, special Federal prosecutor, attended the meeting at President Wilson's request. The others present were Mayors Burns of Troy, Mitchell of New York, Wilbur of Poughkeepsie, Stone of Syracuse, Lunn of Schenectady, and Stevens of Albany; George W. Perkins, chairman of the Governor's and Mayor's food committees, and Weights and Measures Commissioner Hartigan.

Mayor Lunn was elected chairman, and the next conference will be held in Schenectady Jan. 4. The up-State mayors said the egg boycott begun Dec. 6 was working successfully. Next Wednesday a similar drive against butter will go into effect.

## Potato Embargo Raised

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation of the New Haven road, following a conference in this city Friday with officials of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, in which the threatened potato famine was brought to his attention, with proofs, says the Journal, telephoned to New Haven and ordered a release of the potato embargo sent out by telegraph to the Maine railroads.

## Border Food Cost More

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The daily ration for soldiers in the border service cost 30 cents per man for December, an increase of more than 5 cents over the figures of a year ago. Officers in the quartermaster's branch say the increase is due to the higher cost of beans and flour, sugar, lard, butter, vegetables and fruit.

## UNIFORM ROAD LAWS FAVORED FOR MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The creation of a State Department of Agriculture by the Legislature will be favored by the State Farmers' Congress, which will hold a meeting at the Hotel English Jan. 3 and 4, says Joshua Strange, of Marion, chairman of the executive committee of the organization. Mr. Strange says the meeting will be devoted wholly to consideration of a legislative program to be followed while the Legislature is in session. He says the congress will favor more nearly uniform road and ditch laws, a State Highway Commission and a Department of Agriculture, says the News.

Mr. Strange said the kind of department of agriculture contemplated would be similar in scope to the Federal Department of Agriculture. It would make recommendations for agricultural education and development, and the Legislature would be expected to look to this department for information and advice on the subject of agriculture.

COUNCILMEN INSPECT JAIL  
George W. Coleman, Thomas J. Kenny and Walter L. Collins of the Boston City Council paid a visit of inspection to the Charles Street Jail yesterday. They were accompanied by John F. Dever, clerk of committee.

## DEPORTATIONS PROTESTED AT MASS MEETING

New York Audience Hears President Lauded for Efforts in Behalf of Belgians and Adopts Resolutions of Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those in charge of the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last night are today forwarding to every representative of the German Government who can be reached in this country copies of the resolution passed by the 3000 American citizens from all walks of life who attended the meeting and cheered speeches by Elihu Root, James M. Beck, the Hon. Dr. William T. Manning, Alton B. Parker and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor, Episcopal bishop of Tennessee, all protesting against Germany's deportation of Belgian subjects.

After hearing letters from Colonel Roosevelt and Joseph H. Choate, the meeting passed resolutions deploring the deportations as an outrage which made the Belgians objects of the calculated cruelty of the conquerors of an innocent nation and requesting the American Government to protest.

The meeting, one of several to be held for the same purpose in other places, was enthusiastic throughout.

## MILITARY FORCES UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL IS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor McCall of Massachusetts presided at the afternoon session of the conference of governors yesterday and made an address in which he discussed capital punishment, the militia and local self-government.

"The abolition of capital punishment is in the realm of almost perpetual controversy," he said. "My own attitude upon that subject has been one of opposition to capital punishment. I think from the standpoint of punishment, society is the chief sufferer."

"The militia, as it is today, is about nineteen-twentieths a National institution. As relates to control, and almost nineteen-twentieths in our State, as far as the expense goes, a State institution. I do not believe that we can have effective dual control of military forces. I think that the National Government should have control of all the military forces of the country, and that it should pay the bills."

"I believe that self-government for states today is as important as it ever was at any time in the history of the world. I do not want to see a government so powerful as Washington ruling the whole country. I do not care to see this avenue lined from one end to the other with buildings filled with bureaus who shall govern the American people. Government by bureau begins by being autocratic and usually ends by being corrupt."

The Governors Conference voted to meet next year in Salt Lake City, Utah, at a time to be selected by the executive committee. The sessions today were devoted to discussion of state administrative problems, national defense and peace. Governor Capper declared the United States should be the most prominent figure in an effort to end the Mexican war.

Former Gov. David I. Walsh of Massachusetts told how Administration there was made more difficult because a Massachusetts Governor had no power to remove officials, and since the Governor is elected for one year only, he often finds many of the officials on whom he must rely to enforce the laws of a different political faith and not indebted to him in any way.

Secretary Baker is expected to address the conference today, with reference to the militia now on the border.

## TRANSFERENCE OF TRAINING PLAN TRIED IN SHOPS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—To reduce the number of instructors necessary in manual training and engineering shops and to save students' time, an interesting plan of shop instruction based on Edward L. Thorndike's theory of "the transference of training," has been worked out by William L. Dabney, shop instructor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, says the Journal.

The plan worked out by Mr. Dabney picks out the points of likeness in all the machines which the students must learn in the shops and arranges the work so that the student does not have to start at the beginning to learn each machine, but can carry over some of the experience gained in previous work. In this way much time is saved for the student, and the number of instructors needed is reduced.

All experimenting was done in the engineering shops at the university. Careful data was kept on all work done and the time required when the students worked under the plan of using systematically their previous experience on each new machine. The results have been written up in a thesis, and later will probably be put in form for the use of all shop instructors.

## REGISTRATION TO BE CONTINUOUS IS PLAN URGED

Michigan Special Commissioners Propose Drastic Change in the Listing of Voters

DETROIT, Mich.—The special commissioners authorized by the last Legislature to revise Michigan election laws, have finished one of the bills which they plan to have presented to the Legislature, says the Free Press.

The bill has to do with registration, and would completely change the present registration system. The proposed law would practically eliminate boards of registration. Registration, as proposed would be continuous. Any citizen could register at any time at the office of the city, township or village clerk. These officials would be empowered to take registrations at any time during the year. They would be compelled to announce registrations and advertise regular registration day as the second and third Saturdays before any election, regular or primary. On these days they would be incidental to their duties as clerk.

In case and city, township or village wanted to have a Registration Board sit before the primary or regular election, it could do so by resolution. It is thought, however, that once the plan is put to work, boards of registration except in the larger cities of Detroit and Grand Rapids, will be a thing of the past.

As far as a township clerk is concerned he would be empowered to accept registrations in any place. At the same time he could refuse registrations unless he was in his office. This is intended to head off any trouble a farmer township clerk might have when a delegation met him in his cornfield and demanded that they all be registered on the spot.

As to the investigation of fraud in registration lists, the power would be placed directly in the hands of the clerks. In case any person registered of whom a clerk was in the slightest way doubtful, the clerk would mark opposite the man's name on the list "Challenge."

In case the man appeared to vote, it would become the duty of the Election Board to challenge the man, swear him in and investigate his case thoroughly. In addition, the clerk would be empowered, where he had knowledge or reason to believe, or had heard rumors of any questionable registrations to go into the case and he would have more power than anybody now has unless complaint is filed.

## CAMPAIGN FOR FOOD RAISING IN ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Definite plans for a profitable farming campaign were made at a conference of the members of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau, and others interested in improving agricultural conditions in the State. The campaign will be carried on Jan. 8 to 30, says the Gazette.

All those who spoke at the meeting emphasized the point that the farmers should be urged to raise enough food and feed for themselves and their live stock before planting cotton. Several of the speakers brought out the point that the high price of cotton is likely to prevent the farmer from seeing the fact that the prices of all food and feedstuffs also are high.

## ARKANSAS RICE WASTE TO BE USED IN PAPER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Owing to the shortage of white paper and the high cost of material for its manufacture, eastern manufacturers are directing their efforts toward the Arkansas rice fields, and it is probable that within a short time the entire output of rice straw, formerly destroyed as waste or used as fertilizer, will be sold to the factories of the East, says the Gazette.

W. R. Beattie of St. Louis, agricultural and industrial commissioner for the Cotton Belt Route, in Little Rock attending the sessions of the Profitable Farming Committee recently said that his railroad is demonstrating in the Stuttgart district a new baling press that forces the straw into very compact bales of such density that a box car can be loaded to its 60,000 pounds minimum.

The straw sells at between \$3.50 and \$4 per ton f. o. b., and the Cotton Belt is putting on a low proportional rate for shipments to East St. Louis and points beyond.

## SCHOOLGIRLS COOK FOR THEIR TEACHERS

DES MOINES, Ia.—The theory that "too many cooks spoil the broth," is exploded by the cooking class at Crocker School once a week when 12 girls cook lunch and serve it at a price of 15 cents a plate to 16 school teachers. Monday is cooking day at Crocker. At 10 o'clock the girls start in the kitchen, preparing a different menu each week—a menu composed by Miss Helen Glaspe, but discussed and cooked by girls ranging in age from 12 to 15, says the Register.

One day they served Spanish rice, bacon, hot biscuits, pumpkin pie. The menu, with its recipes and prices, was written on the blackboard. If any item is not entirely used, only the amount used is added to the cost of the day's meal. The rest either is returned to the grocer for credit, or is used another time. In case of sugar, flour or other staples kept in stock, the amount used is figured out in cents and added to the day's cost.

## Ideas For Christmas

Put MUSIC first on your Gift-List. It's always welcomed—everywhere. And remember, too—you can get what you want, at the price you planned to pay, from the

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY  
150 TREMONT STREET

Eight great floors filled with Everything in Music. And from 35c Harmonica to \$1800 Harp—everything the best at its price.



VICTROLA  
TALKING MACHINES  
\$15 to \$400

No finer gifts to be had. More than a mere machine. The key to the whole world of Music. It's very name carries along with it the idea of happiness.

VICTOR RECORDS  
60c to \$7.00

The most appropriate gift to Victrola owners. A few dollars spent on worth-while records goes farther than several times that sum spent otherwise.

## EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

Banjos	\$.50 to \$5.00	Mandolins	\$.25 to \$1.00
Cellos	\$.75 to \$1.50	Metronomes	\$.25 to \$4.00
Clarinets	\$.40 to \$1.00	Music Boxes	50c to \$4.00
Cornets	\$.20 to \$3.00	Music Rolls	50c to \$1.00
Drums	\$.75 to \$2.50	Music Stands	\$.75 to \$1.50
Flutes	\$.15 to \$1.00	Music Stools	50c to \$1.00
Guitars	\$.25 to \$5.00	Piccolos	\$.25 to \$1.00
Harmonicas	50c to \$1.50	Violas	\$.15 to \$1.00
Horns	\$.75 to \$1.00	Violin Bows	\$.25 to \$2.00
Hawaiian Guitars	\$.25 to \$3.00	Violin Cases	\$.25 to \$1.50
		Ukuleles	\$.25 to \$2.00

Music Books—Hundreds of beautifully printed, exquisitely bound volumes—including illustrated books for the young folks. 50c to \$2.00  
Musicians' Library—New volumes. The best works of the greatest artists. Each volume an independent unit. \$1.00 to \$2.00

Select your Best Gifts from Boston's Greatest Music Store

Oliver Ditson Company

"Everything in Music"

150 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

## Give Useful Gifts

This year—give only useful gifts. And let your friends choose the gifts they wish. Use THAYER-McNEIL GIFT CERTIFICATES which can be exchanged any time for any merchandise in the Thayer-McNeil store. The personally-selected gifts mentioned below will be welcomed and used by anyone.

### THAYER-McNEIL COMPANY

47 Temple Place  
15 West Street

**SEASONABLE ARTICLES**

Shoes      Slippers

Skating Boots

Snow Shoes      Party Boots

Spats      Hosiery

Buckles      Skates

## CANADA STANDARD OF WEIGHTS SETTLED

TORONTO, Ont.—That certain standards of weights and measures used in some of the states of the United States, and which are frequently used in Canada, are not legal, is the statement contained in a bulletin issued by the Trade and Commerce Department containing a synopsis of Canadian laws respecting the sale of food and other commodities, says the Mail and Empire. The purpose of the pamphlet is to help reduce the cost of living, in one way, that of familiarizing Canadians with the legal weights which they may demand in the articles they buy.



57-61 Franklin St.

Ladies! If you have a man on your list, you will find things here that will make a hit with him.

Bill Books, 75c to \$10.00.  
Professional Bags, \$2.50 to \$5.00.  
Desk Sets, \$2.50 to \$5.00.  
Brief Cases, \$4.50 to \$10.00.

Don't forget that men write letters occasionally that they do not care to dictate to a stenographer. Look at our special stationery for men.

Book Ends and Brass Desk Fittings of all kinds.

Ask for our new catalog "A BOOK OF GIFTS" at the store.



## TOURIST ROUTE UNITES NORTH WITH SOUTH

Thousands of Automobilists Expected to Traverse Jefferson Highway Extending From Canada to New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Jefferson Highway Association is the most powerful agency working for the construction of a highway that exists in the world, declares J. D. Clarkson, general manager of the association, who is engaged in settling the route controversies in Louisiana. The item reports him as saying:

"Eighty-seven counties in the province of Manitoba and the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana are traversed by the Jefferson Highway. In every one of these counties there is a branch organization of the association and it is working. There isn't an idle gap along the whole 2000-mile stretch.

"In each one of the states there is a State organization composed of a full set of officers and directors, and these bodies are busy. At the top is the international organization, and it is keeping things humming.

"Eight zones of climate are encountered between Winnipeg and New Orleans. Four thousand miles of farm land frontage will be seen by the tourist between the two terminals of the great vacation highway."

"When the Jefferson Highway Association was organized at the New Orleans Association of Commerce in November, 1915, it ranked second to the Lincoln Highway Association in prominence and organization."

In many respects the Jefferson route now beats the Lincoln; it is not excelled by the Lincoln in any particular except merely in length. We have more miles of road completed, and we have a higher per cent of our project completed than the Lincoln, yet we have been in existence only a little more than a year and the Lincoln about four years.

"A few years ago it would have been thought extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make an automobile trip from any point in Minnesota or Iowa to New Orleans by the west side of the Mississippi River. Since the establishment of a definite route in the Jefferson Highway, nearly all well marked and with a vast amount of improvement between Winnipeg and New Orleans, this wonderful trip from anywhere in the extreme north to the Crescent City is now a practical trip for pleasure or business.

"Literally thousands of automobile tourists will be spending their summer or winter vacation up and down this north and south highway, between pine and palm, in the next few years. The southern part of the route probably will be as busy at one time of the year as another, and the tourist business developed for New Orleans by the Jefferson Road, will be pretty evenly distributed over the 12 months. It ought to amount to between 50,000 and 100,000 automobiles every year.

"It is astonishing how the people along the entire route have risen to see the importance of it and to throw their money and energies into action for it."

Mr. Clarkson said Texas counties have authorized bond issues to construct 200 miles out of the 260 miles within that State. Of the 300 miles in Louisiana, about 150 miles are built or provided for by contracts and bond issues.

### REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed in Back Bay section, whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to George F. Welch the property at 101 Mountfort Street, consisting of a three story brick apartment house and 4050 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$13,500 of which \$5500 is on the land. A. D. Collins represented the grantee and Guy D. Tobey represented the grantors. In connection with this transaction Messrs. Holdsworth and Farrington purchased from Mr. Welch and resold to Samuel Siskind the property numbered 36 Fay Street. This consists of a brick apartment house and 859 square feet of land. The total assessment being \$4000, of which \$1300 is on the land.

Messrs. Codman & Street report the sale of No. 69 River Street, Beacon Hill. William J. Stober conveying to Fannie Owen Hatch. The lot contains 900 square feet of land on which stands a four story dwelling house. Total assessment is \$4800 of which amount \$2500 is on the land. The new owner will improve.

**BROOKLINE AND DORCHESTER**  
Papers have gone to record whereby the estate 24 and 26 Francis Street, Brookline, is conveyed by Carl L. Stucklen to Mrs. Marion B. Cutts. The estate is assessed for a total of \$15,100, of which amount \$5600 is on the 10,450 square feet of land, the remainder being on the double dwelling. In part payment of the above Mrs. Cutts has conveyed to Mr. Stucklen the property at 11 Alban Street, Dorchester, consisting of a lot of land containing 9000 square feet, with a frame dwelling house. Codman & Street were the brokers.

The frame dwelling house and 7000 square feet of land at 1 Bowdoin Avenue, corner of Eldon Street, Dorchester, has been sold. "The total assessment is \$6500 and \$3200 of that amount is land value. Hazard Stevens was the grantor and Gustaf Rudquist the buyer.

Osley S. Shampier and wife have placed a deed on record giving possession of the premises at 5 Trill Street, near Hancock Street, owned by James A. Fittou, trustee. The property is as-

essed for \$6100, including \$1100 carried on 3767 square feet of land. Lina Waldman has purchased from Sarah Algorsky, a frame residence property at 11 Balfour Street near Wayland Street, Dorchester, together with 3819 square feet of land. The assessors' valuation is \$6000 and the land carries \$1200 of it.

### NORTH END TRANSACTION

An improved mercantile property has changed hands in the North End, consisting of a 3½ story brick building at 41-43 Union Street, near the junction of Marshall Street. There are 2000 square feet of land valued at \$54,000 on the assessors' books, although the total amount is only \$55,000. The property is occupied as stores on the street level with offices in the upper floors. John T. Fitzgerald conveyed title to Samuel Bischoff.

Papers have gone to record, in the sale of a 4-story brick house and 1338 square feet of land located 12 North Bennett Street, corner of Bennett Place, North End, belonging to Andrew A. Badavacco and purchased by Emilio Gatti. The property has a taxed value of \$13,500, of which \$8000 applies on the land.

Another smaller transaction was closed between Nuzio Cataldo and Lorenzo Blanciforti, who purchased the 3-story brick house and 694 square feet of land at 6 Unity Court, just off Unity Street. The parcel is assessed at \$4400 including \$1700 on the land.

### JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

Fannie Welscoff, wife of Adam Welscoff, has sold the estate at 4 Enfield Street, Jamaica Plain, to Sarah Edwards, wife of Archibald Edwards, who bought for investment. The property consists of a handsome two-family frame dwelling and 4250 square feet of land, all of which is taxed for \$7500. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

Title to the large frame dwelling and lot of land containing 27,737 square feet, owned by Wilhelm Cramer at 70 Cedar Street, Roxbury, has been transferred to William H. Smith. It stands opposite Lambert Avenue and carries a taxed valuation of \$6500 of which \$5000 is on the land.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published: Seminoe St., 42, Ward 24; M. A. Robinaud; frame dwelling. Nazing St., 14, 16, Ward 16; W. G. Cruickshank C. A. & F. N. Russell, frame dwelling. Clark St., 85, Ward 18; W. H. Hardy, G. P. A. Fallabella; frame dwelling. Washington St., 1959, Ward 13; S. J. Russell Est.; alter tenements.

### SHIPPING NEWS

On account of the blocking for an indefinite period of the Cape Cod Canal the Eastern Steamship Corporation has decided to discontinue its all-water service between Boston and New York until further notice.

Completing a 7000-mile ocean race from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, the American steamer Ohioan, Captain Swicker, arrived at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today, several hours ahead of the Minnetonka of the same line, although the latter boat left the last South American port nine hours ahead of the Ohioan. The Ohioan brought 4000 tons of wool, hides and skins, most of which is for Boston, and 50 sacks of mail, that was rushed ashore as soon as the gangplank was out. This mail includes many holiday gifts. The vessel arrived below at 4 p. m. Friday, and anchored off Boston light until this morning. Captain Swicker said that although the Minnetonka was close behind him in coming in, they had not sighted each other on the voyage. Wireless communication was maintained throughout the long passage, however. The Minnetonka did not anchor Friday night, but remained in the bay, and arrived in port later in the day.

Groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier today were: Schooners W. M. Goodspeed 11,000 pounds, Flaviola 8600, Ethel B. Penny 13,700, Henry L. Marshall 12,800, and Genesta 10,100. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$9.99, 25¢, cod \$9.50, 12¢, market cod \$6.00, 9¢, pollock \$5. large hake \$11.12, 25¢, medium hake \$7.50, 9¢ and cusk \$5.25, 6.50.

Gill netters landed small catches at Gloucester today, all of them returning to port because of the blow, excepting the gas screw steamer Naomi Bruce.

### PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrivals**  
Steamers Ohioan, Swicker, Buenos Aires and Montevideo; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

Tugs John Scully, Pateman, Providence, R. L.; Juno, Simpson, Gloucester, towing barge Clara; Neponset, Easter, Sandwich, towing barge Sharon and tug Hazelton.

**Cleared**  
Strs Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today strs El Mundo, Galveston; Concho, Galveston via Key West; Unbo Mendi, Philadelphia; Zulla, Curacao and Mayaguez; Admiral, Antofagasta Havana; Clan Sinclair, Boston; Mesaba, London; Giuseppe Verdi, Mediterranean ports; Agamemnon, London; Lillie, Swansea via Bermuda.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**  
Schedules for winter sports at Simmons College will be arranged at a rally to be held by the Simmons Athletic Association on Monday afternoon. The proposition of holding an outdoor hockey field for skating will be considered.

## STUDENTS GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES IN ARMY RANKS

Regular Service Appointment and Reserve Corps Legislation Interest Men of Oklahoma College

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Military training, once considered drudgery by young men students at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, now offers excellent inducements as a result of recent legislation, says the Oklahoman.

Men graduates of the college are now eligible to appointment to rank as second lieutenant in the regular army at \$147 a month. The training received at college is accepted in lieu of all mental tests except those in general history and elementary surveying. As these subjects are obtainable here, they offer no impediments to military ambitions of A. and M. graduates. The college training does not, however, except these graduates form the customary physical examination. Two recent graduates of the college, Emory Williamson of 1916 and Merritt Olmstead of 1915, are now candidates for appointment.

Another ruling that will affect graduates of the military training course here is that creating the "Reserve Officers" training corps. This act passed by Congress Sept. 20, 1916, provides for a reserve corps of officers that will be available to organize and command a volunteer or conscripted army in time of war.

The reserve corps is to have a four weeks' training camp each year and enlistment is for 10 years. The Government bears the expense of the annual encampments and provides uniforms for the men.

The chief advantage to be gained by joining the reserve officers training corps is that in case of war each member of the corps is entitled to the rank held while a student. For instance, a captain in the cadet regiment here would be entitled to the rank of captain if called into active service and would receive the pay and perquisites of a captain of the regular army.

The Morrill Act of 1862, creating the present system of agricultural colleges through a Government land grant, provided for instruction in military training. Two years of such training are required of all male students at A. and M. College and four years are open to the student who desires to continue in the cadet regiment. These students are not a part of the regular army or of the national guard, and are no more subject to conscription than any other civilian.

## PRICE OF FLOUR IS STILL DROPPING

Retail flour is selling generally 50 cents a barrel lower in all grades at Boston grocers today following the drop of about 75 cents a barrel in wholesale prices during the past week. This brings the retail price to \$10.75 to \$11.25 a barrel and the wholesale price, including all grades, \$6.75 to \$10.50 a barrel. Although this is a reduction from the high marks of the season when retail flour reached \$12.75 a barrel and wholesale prices went to \$11.75 a barrel, yet in comparison with the quotations last year at this time the present prices show an increase of about \$2.50 a barrel.

Peace proposals on the part of the Central Powers are said to be responsible for unusual activity in the flour market during the past week. Wheat has dropped about 22 cents during the week. Closing prices for wheat last Monday were for December wheat, \$1.64½ a bushel; May, \$1.74½ a bushel; July, \$1.32½ a bushel and when the market closed last night at Chicago the prices showed a 22½ cent drop in December wheat per bushel, a drop of about 20 cents in May wheat and of about 16 cents in July wheat.

### POLICE DAY OFF IN EIGHT

According to John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, Boston policemen may be given one day off in every eight, instead of one day off in 15, by Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of the Department of Police. The corporation counsel made this ruling yesterday to the Mayor and the City Council in response to a request for an opinion on this question, which was introduced in the City Council on Monday last by Councilman Kenny. The corporation counsel says no additional legislation is necessary for right to give the police one day off in every eight.

## DIAMOND RINGS

Special Values at \$25.00 \$50.00 \$75.00 \$100.00 and upwards FINEST WHITE COLOR-CUT ON SCIENTIFIC METHODS PRICES THE LOWEST Our Salesmen are glad to serve you

Long 41 SUMMER STREET

## ANCIENT TOWN OF TUBAC MAY BE DEPOPULATED

Once Most Important Settlement in Arizona and Mining Headquarters—Mexican Inhabitants

TUCSON, Ariz.—The ancient town of Tubac, scene of a silver mining boom in the early days of Arizona, may be depopulated as the result of ejectment proceedings filed in the Federal Court by the heirs to the land comprised in the Baca float No. 3, a Spanish grant in Santa Cruz county. Some 87 inhabitants of the town and settlers in the vicinity are made defendants by James E. Bouldin and Helen L. Bouldin of Kansas City, Mo.; David Bouldin of Austin, Tex., and Weldon M. Bailey of Gainesville, Tex., the heirs, says the Citizen.

The town of Tubac and W. A. O'Connor, judge of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz county, as trustee for its occupants, is made a defendant to the action. It is situated on the Tucson-Nogales road, about 33 miles from Tucson, and consists of a row of adobe buildings on either side of the highway for a distance of several hundred yards. There is a church, a schoolhouse, a hotel of little pretension and a café. The inhabitants are engaged mostly in cattle ranching or farming. The population is, of course, almost entirely Mexican.

In its heyday, Tubac was a camp of several thousand people. It is written often on the pages of Arizona's history. The Americans came to Tubac in 1856, according to McClintock's history of "the younger State," "when Joston made it his headquarters and when it was the center of operations of the Arizona Mining Company, which had brought in an enormous amount of machinery and equipment before the necessary abandonment of the country in 1861. For the preceding three years Tubac was the most important settlement in Arizona, for good houses had been built, farming had been started and the place was the center of industry and trade."

After the leaving of the American troops for duty in the Civil War only about 25 people remained there. A raid by Apaches was repulsed by a force from Tucson led by Grant Oury, which also stood off a party of 75 Mexican bandits, who, hearing of the abandonment of the place, had come up from Sonora for the purposes of plunder."

### POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

The Boston Alumni Association of Worcester Polytechnic Institute dined at the Boston City Club last night, and the speaker was Prof. P. R. Carpenter, physical director of the institute, who told of the new gymnasium recently opened. Other speakers were W. S. Washburn, '82, on the early athletic activities at the school when the gymnasium was outdoors; F. T. Fay, '78, and L. H. Harrison, '89.

Lunch and Dine at Our Colonial Restaurant

## SHEPARD STORES

Shepard Norwell Company. Tremont St. Winter St. Temple Pl.

### We Have Bridged the Gap

that separated the third and fourth floors of our Tremont and Winter Street stores, hence The Shepard Stores are Now Connected straight through—making one uniform whole

In the expansion of this business we have had to add adjacent and odd stores, until the series looked like a rabbit warren. But we have straightened our lines, brought together our stores, until now the confusion and misdirection caused by the various buildings is of the past. Come to The Shepard Stores Monday or any time—walk where you will, because

ALL floors now connect in ALL buildings.

### Ten Thousand and More

## GIFTS FOR THE HOME

Gifts, Gifts, GIFTS—a wide spreadout of thousands of gifts of all kinds for the "First Lady in Your Home"—your wife or mother. Glorious gifts of

Lamps —Bric-a-Brac —Aluminumware —Dinnerware —China —Mantel Clocks —Nickelware —Novelties —Baskets —Silverware —Electrical Goods —Household Utensils, —Pottery —Art Marbles —Fireplace Goods, Etc.

### YES, you can still shop with

comfort here, but if the people of Boston only knew—as we know—that is here, the spacious floor and wide aisles would not contain the crowds. Come—If only for a look—it's the most inviting, attractive series of Gift Stores in Boston. Note especially

The Roycroft Gift Shop With Its Scores of Handmade Gifts.



(Winter St.—4th Floor)

Patrons of The Shepard Colonial Restaurant are invited to share in the joys of

## ICE SKATING

Every day from 3 to 8 P. M. Part of the Seventh Floor is covered with Crystal Ice—a new composition for Ice Skating.

On Monday and Tuesday Exhibitions of SPEED AND FANCY SKATING at 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Our patrons are invited to see these exhibitions, and also to learn this new skating with ice skates. Try it.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

## HIGHWAY BRIDGE PLANNED OVER BAY ST. LOUIS

Concrete and Steel Structure to Connect Towns of Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, La.—It Will Be Two Miles Long

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Plans have been completed, says the Times-Picayune, for a great highway bridge spanning the two flourishing coast towns of Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, and according to Howard Eggleston, engineer in charge of the project, the bridge will be ready in time to form the important connecting link in the rehabilitated Spanish Trail.

The bridge will be operated by a private company to be known as the Mississippi Bridge and Turnpike Company, which has been formed with a nominal capitalization of \$150,000.

Mr. Eggleston is an engineer of experience who has been identified with big works. He was for some time engaged on the Panama Canal construction, and was the engineer in charge of Florida East coast operations connecting the keys with bridges and viaducts reaching from the mainland to Key West.

In his office in the Hibernia Bank building, Mr. Eggleston said the proposed highway bridge at Bay St. Louis would cost about \$600,000 or \$800,000. It will be two miles long, of reinforced concrete and steel construction, placed about 5000 feet in the rear of the Louisville & Nashville bridge. The draw will be entirely of steel, having 100 feet clear space to accommodate passing vessels. The width will be 35 feet with a foot path, and space for an electric railroad and vehicles.

Mr. Eggleston has received word from his associates in the North that they had closed a contract with Weller, Loeb & Co., of Chicago, who are associated with bankers in New York, to finance the bridge. They undertake to place a certain portion of the construction bonds at once, and the actual building of the bridge will be begun when the money from the bonds is in the hands of the trustee. Mr. Eggleston also said that many of the farmers and residents along the coast were anxious to buy stock in the bridge company.

With the completion of the proposed road to the Rigolets, and the establishment of the ferry over the Rigolets the way will be opened for New Orleans automobilists to points on the coast this side of Bay St. Louis, and the new bridge will extend the possibilities of quick travel to a much greater distance.

**THE VOCALION COMPANY**  
VOCALION HALL

IN BOSTON 190 BOYLSTON ST.  
IN PROVIDENCE 326 WESTMINSTER ST.

JUST imagine the "ohs" and "ahs" of the youngsters and the admiration of the other members of the family when on Christmas morning the Vocalion—your gift—is found near the Christmas tree. As some fine, lilting melody pours forth from this distinguished looking instrument and you see the pleasure the beautiful music gives, you feel glad indeed that you did get the one gift which all can enjoy.

And then what a satisfaction it is to know that, in the Vocalion, you have given a unique gift—a greater phonograph. For instance the Graduola device—which no other instrument possesses—enables you, if you wish, to vary the tone of your records so that you may play as well as listen.

## The AEOLIAN VOCALION

Vocalion prices are \$35 to \$350. (\$35 to \$75 without Graduola.) Art Models to \$2000

Moderate Monthly Payments

## A Shoe of Known Quality

The quality of Coward Shoes is definite and well known. For half a century it has never been questioned. The public has confidence in these shoes, because they have stood the test.

## The Coward Shoe

means a great deal to the people who wear it. It means comfort and protection to your feet, style in your appearance, and economy for your pocketbook. It means the kind of shoe satisfaction that counts and lasts.

Our every effort is directed toward making shoes as nearly perfect as possible. Yet, we do receive complaints sometimes. It is impossible to please everybody.

Sold Nowhere Else.

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK

Mail Orders Filled. (Near Warren St.) Send for Catalog.

## Hill & Bush Co.

372-378 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Will Place on Sale a Complete Assortment of

## FINE FURS

Personally selected from the best Fur Manufacturers in this Country by Our MR. E. B. SEARS.

Fur Coats—Scarfs—Sets

many at Greatly Reduced Prices



## PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Tool-rest for grinding machines—Anderson, Carl A., Worcester, Mass.  
 Silencer for firearms—Bulley, Oliver J., Florence, Mass.  
 Garter—Bardou, Henry B., Wallingford, Vt.  
 Loom—Barrell, William L., Lawrence, Mass.  
 Can-welding machine—Christiansen, Hans, Boston, Mass.  
 Huling machine—Cobb, Sylvanus H., Boston, Mass.  
 Set of toy building-blocks—Converse, Atherton D., Winchendon, Mass.  
 Rim for pneumatic tires—Cophith, Walter E., Natick, Mass.  
 Machine for making concrete blocks—Davidson, Caspar S., Lawrence, Mass.  
 Spring suspension—Deiory, Michael P., Concord, Mass.  
 Corner joint—Derby, Ashton P., Gardner, Mass.  
 Color photographic apparatus—Doherty, William H., Charlestown, Mass.  
 Nut lock—Donaldson, George M., Boston, Mass.  
 Buttoning machine—Enslin, Herbert E., Malden, Mass.  
 Lifting jack—Erickson, Edward, Cliftondale, Mass.  
 Apparatus and method for producing vibratory motions; Method and apparatus for submarine signaling device—Frasenden, Reginald A., Brookline, Mass.  
 Rocket apparatus—Goddard, Robert H., Worcester, Mass.  
 Free engine clutch; clutch for motorcycles—Gustafson, Carl J., Springfield, Mass.  
 Railroad bridge warning—Hastings, Benjamin J., Taunton, Mass.  
 Bearing—Hiller, Joseph L., Mattapoisett, Mass.  
 Rotary engine—Holmes, Morris P., Claremont, N. H., Boston, Mass.  
 Sparking device for hydrocarbon engines—Howard, Harry, Brookline, Mass.  
 Washer—Islerwood, John, New Bedford, Mass.  
 Machine for making soles—Johnson, Albert E., Beverly, Mass.  
 Machine for operating on heels, healing machine—Kenway, Herbert D., Newton, Mass.  
 Blacuit box display device—Loose, Kenneth D., Boston, Mass.  
 Edging machine—Maynard, Albert E., Southbridge, Mass.  
 Display case—Morgan, Hubert S., Boston, Mass.  
 Machine for making soles—Orr, Edward E., Weymouth, Mass.  
 Presser foot—Schuchman, Peck, Frank M., Mills, Mass.  
 Spring saddle—Persons, Charles A., Worcester, Mass.  
 System of radio communication—Pickard, Greenleaf W., Amesbury, Mass.  
 Can-nozzle—Pomeroy, Henry W., Northampton, Mass.  
 Vehicle spring—Roy, Elmer, Malden, Mass.  
 Adjustable key-stand—Ross, John C., Boston, Mass.  
 Bag and supporting appliance therefor—Ross, William H., Holyoke, Mass.  
 Shovel—Rugg, Frank D., Greenfield, Mass.  
 Round belting—Sawyer, Charles A., Worcester, Mass.  
 Insole and making the same—Schoenky, August M., Southville, Mass.  
 Speedometer—Smith, Charles G., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Actuating device for elevator indicators—Smith, William S., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Means for ventilating telephone booths—Stevenson, Eben J., Boston, Mass.  
 Coat hanger—Stone, George A., Somerville, Mass.  
 Cup-holder—Sullivan, Joseph E., Melrose, Mass.  
 Automatic vehicle body adjusting means—Taylor, Daniel L., Malden, Mass.  
 Leaf holder—Taylor, Bartholomew H., Rosindale, Mass.

## WOMEN GIVE AID IN MAKING A BETTER BELLOIT

TOPEKA, Kan.—Five thousand dollars spent in five years for civic improvement is the record of the Woman's Commercial Club, of Beloit, an organization of fewer than 200 women in a town of less than 3500 population. The women schemed over the spending of their money, just as they did over raising it, says a special in the Capital. As a result here are some of the improvements wrought in Beloit:

Cement sidewalks in Chautauque Park at a cost of nearly \$1000.  
 Paid more than \$1000 toward the building of the public rest building and culinary building at the park.  
 Oiled the road leading to the park.  
 Hired a matron for the building during four Chautauque seasons.  
 Financed a garden contest.

Paid for furniture and improvements for the buildings.  
 Financed a playground and public welfare agitation.

The money spent does not represent all the good done by the Woman's Commercial Club. Members have worked for every movement for a "Better Beloit" since their organization. They originated and agitated the campaign for the two buildings at Chautauque Park, which resulted in their erection at a cost of \$4000 each. The women helped solicit the contributions from other citizens of Beloit, and made payments out of their own funds besides.

## GULFPORT TO GET FEDERAL EXHIBIT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Officers of the United States army came to Gulfport, Miss. recently to prepare for the transfer of the federal exhibit from San Diego, Cal., for display at the Centennial Exposition next year, says the Times-Picayune. Congress appropriated \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the transfer to Gulfport. The exhibit is considered an expedition within itself.

Botany students will find much to interest them at the exposition, for William Mehl, of St. Louis, who was head gardener at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904, Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco last year, is the landscape artist for the great Southern event, and has made a requisition for no less than 2000 specimens of plants, trees, and shrubs for the exposition grounds.

## REPLY OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE TO SALOONS IS ISSUED

Massachusetts League Sends Out Copies of Resolution Passed in 1915

Answering statements of the liquor traffic alleging worse conditions from a moral standpoint under prohibition of the sale of liquors, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League is today sending out "fliers" containing the resolution adopted unanimously by the Kansas Legislature of 1915 in which reply was made to similar falsehoods made by the liquor traffic about the effects of prohibition in Kansas.

The resolution said: "Whereas, The saloon trust is making use of juggled statistics, falsehoods, manufactured by criminal interests, allied to the alcohol venders and derogatory statements made by a few unreliable and irresponsible citizens of Kansas, all with the intention of creating prejudice in the minds of legislators of other states, and thus influencing proposed antiliqur legislation; and

"Whereas, There is a lobby, the members of which profess to be Kansas men, operating in the Legislature of the State of Utah, and alleging that evil follows in the train of prohibition, and that the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas has resulted in multiplying crime, and deteriorating all the mental and moral faculties of the people of Kansas; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That all of such charges are libelous and false, and do but represent the sentiments of men who, when this State expelled the saloon, were compelled to leave Kansas for her good.

"Resolved, That the reverse of these statements is true; that the State of Kansas is cleaner, better, more advanced in mental culture and stronger in moral fiber and conviction; that her homes are happier and more comfortable, her children better educated than ever before in her history; that crime is less prevalent and poverty less general; and that all this is due largely to the fact that the saloon is such an outlaw that none of her school children have ever seen a saloon, and are unacquainted with the appearance of a saloonkeeper; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, as representatives of the people of Kansas, hereby declare our allegiance to the cause of temperance, sobriety and right living, as exemplified by the ultimate result of constitutional prohibition, and its enforcement in our midst, and that we are opposed to any return to the domination of intoxicating liquors, and that no proposition looking to a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and that no law which has for its object the re-establishment of places for the sale of liquor anywhere in Kansas, will be given serious consideration either by the Legislature or by any of its committees.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Journals of the House and Senate, and that the chief clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate are directed to send certified copies of this resolution to all states of the Union which now have legislatures convened and in session for the enactment of laws."

## SCHOOL EXPENSES INCREASED BY RISING PRICES

"Penmanship Paper," "Pencil Tablets" and All Other Supplies Now Cost More

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Newspapers and users of hundreds of tons of paper yearly are not the only ones hit by the stringency of the paper market. Paper for school purposes has gone up, almost doubling the price which was paid for it a year ago, says the Gazette.

"Penmanship paper," smooth, glossy, ink-taking paper, is now sold 5 cents for 18 sheets. Last year the price was 5 cents for 24 sheets. Two hundred fifty sheets cost 40 cents, whereas last year it was 25 cents.

"Pencil tablet" paper has been gradually lessening in quantity also. According to one local dealer, the next consignment will be much higher than that quoted at the present time.

The average American family has three children in varying grades in the public schools. At least 10 sheets of paper are used a day in the school-room, and it is easy to figure the expense of this item alone.

Many of the teachers of the Cedar Rapids schools are preaching economy in paper to the children. They have told their children to use pencil tablets for all possible purposes, using the more expensive penmanship paper only when necessary. Both sides of the papers are utilized. Hooks have been placed on the sides of the desks on which the children hang scraps of paper to be used for scratch paper. The teacher points out to their charges the need for economy, saying that real effort is expended when neat work is handed in on inferior material.

The regular, black lead pencil has not gone up as yet, although the specialties and colored varieties have already advanced materially. The cheap pencil is entirely off the market, as also are the imported pencils. Twenty and 25 per cent increases are not unexpected in the near future.

Paints have not advanced as yet, owing to the fact that the supply contracted for earlier in the season is not yet exhausted, but an enormous rise is expected on future contracts, owing to the dye situation.

## PRISON PAPERS CLAIMED TO BE HELP TO REFORM

Mutual Welfare League Bulletin Printed in Sing Sing Tells of Makeup, Aims and Influence of These Publications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That prison journalism is one of the assets of prison reform is evident from an examination of the score or more publications of this sort published in America. The Mutual Welfare League Bulletin, published at Sing Sing Prison, calls attention to the conditions which surround the publication of these journals and the beneficial effect they have on the prisoners.

"Little do the readers of the average prison publication realize," says the Bulletin, "that most, if not all, of the work of publication represents the product of prison journalists' spare time, hours that otherwise would be spent in reading, recreation, or it may be in forward to and planning for the future. At times those who hold aloft these torches that blaze the ever onward and upward path we are traveling, to more enlightened and humane treatment for the social outcast, must rise far above their surroundings. The constituency behind the walls should realize what it means to their cause now and for the future, and to society as well, to have their paper supported unselfishly and devotedly in its noble mission of not only keeping them posted as to internal affairs but in spreading the gospel of man's humanity to mankind and in educating the body politic in the many problems of prison conditions."

"Severely censored as some of these organs are, many are almost allowed to pursue their way untrammelled by censor or critic. Rarely do the inside representatives of prison journalism violate the confidence reposed in them. That they handle their subjects as a rule with tact, judgment and ability is amply proved by the fact that, quite often, the opinions, hopes and aspirations of the insiders are quoted by the outsiders for the benefit of the latter's constituency. It is here that prison journalism is put to one of its severest tests."

"The prison paper invariably claims to represent the voice of the inmates, and it necessarily carries considerable weight and influence with outsiders. Therefore it must ever be on the alert because false or distorted statements are quickly nulled from both directions, from the inside as well as the outside. Hence, while the columns of the Bulletin are censored, in a way, we always endeavor to show our problems in their true light and to guide all our patrons along the path of penal reform. To this end the prison paper was born, to this end it should work, and with rare exceptions that is what it is doing."

As a matter of interest to "outsiders" who do not see such papers, it may be said that the current Bulletin contains also articles on Sing Sing's industries, Thanksgiving observance, "As Others See Us," an analysis of the prison by a visitor, a report of the inmates' court proceedings and various other news items. One of the most interesting sections is that devoted to "Sing Sing's Market Place," which caters to those who have articles to buy, sell or exchange.

The Star of Hope, also published in Sing Sing, contains a "story of abnegation" called "On Parole," a prisoner's theory of the universe, editorials, current literature review, verse, a humorous section and departments devoted to the Mutual Welfare League, the State Prison for Women at Auburn, the Auburn State Prison, Great Meadow Prison, a motion picture section and the report of a lecture on the telephone by J. M. Reynolds.

## PAVING CONTRACTS INCOMPLETE

Commissioner of Public Works Murphy announced today that paving contracts for about \$350,000, that was to have been finished this fall will not be completed until next spring. Contracts for granite block paving held by B. E. Grant are about one-third finished. These contracts were let for \$383,000 for completion by Nov. 15. Other contracts, amounting to about \$250,000, for asphalt paving, are also only about a third finished.

## SOUTH AMERICA

Salas Buenos Aires Santos Montevideo Rio de Janeiro  
 S. S. Velasco December 22, 1.30 p. m.  
 S. S. Yucatan January 1, 1.30 p. m.  
 S. S. Byron January 15, 1.30 p. m.  
 S. S. Vassar February 5, 7.00 a. m.

12,500 ton steamers equipped with every convenience. Especially designed for travel in the tropics. Descriptions of the ships, company's office, 22 Broadway, N. Y.

## LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES SPECIAL NOTICE  
 The Cape Cod Canal boats obstructed, passenger service via Massachusetts Line between Boston and New York has been temporarily discontinued.

## CHRISTMAS RELIEF SHIP CAESAR TO SAIL SOON

Cargo to Consist of Food, Clothing and Other Supplies for Armenia, Syria and Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States naval collier Caesar sails Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock with a \$220,000 cargo of food, clothing, cash and other supplies for the war sufferers of Armenia, Palestine and Syria. Upon the success of this voyage will depend the question of sending another supply ship later.

It is said that there would be little difficulty in stocking another ship, and there is great need for it. It has been so difficult to gain the consent of the Allies to raise the blockade to admit the supply ship, that the voyage of the Caesar will determine whether it would be wise to try sending another ship. The Caesar, of course, has been assured safe passage. The Turkish Government has consented to the distribution of the supplies under the supervision of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

The sailing will be preceded by a program planned to include singing by an Armenian choir, addresses by representatives of President Wilson and Mayor Mitchell, and by former Ambassadors Morgenthau and Strauss, and prayer by the Rev. Stanley White, D. D.

Since President Wilson's proclamation Oct. 21 more than \$100,000 has been collected for Armenian relief. The entire fund raised since Oct. 1, 1915, amounts to well over \$2,000,000. But latest advices from the countries where relief is needed show that for the winter's work at least \$5,000,000 will be necessary.

The food cargo of the Caesar includes 1000 cases of condensed milk, 600,000 pounds rice, 200,000 pounds lima beans, 400,000 pounds crushed wheat, 2,100,000 pounds whole wheat, 10,000 barrels flour, 50,000 gallons petroleum, 25,000 gallons cottonseed oil, 500,000 pounds sugar.

## CONTROL OF FOOD BY DISTRIBUTING STATIONS URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More adequate control of the food supply of the nation was proposed as a feasible plan for the reduction of the high cost of living by Harry W. Laidler of New York, organizing secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, in an address before the local Socialist Club here recently, says the Republican.

Mr. Laidler pointed out that one of the methods whereby a stricter control could be secured over the food supply of the nation would be establishing municipal, State and national markets, or distributing stations.

Mr. Laidler first cited the way in which prices advanced of late. According to the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, he declared the price of food in New York City had increased on the average 30 per cent from November, 1915, to November, 1916, ranging from an advance of 11 per cent in the price of milk to one of 114 per cent in that of potatoes.

"The municipalities," he declared, "should follow the advice of New York State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon and buy their own terminal markets. There are already one or more public markets in 111 cities of this country, while abroad most of the large cities possess their own market facilities. These markets, as is proposed by Joseph Hartigan of

the Bureau of Weights and Measures, should have their own cold storage, auction rooms and stalls.  
 "They should buy direct from the farmer and sell direct to consumer and retailer. During the experiment with a public market in New York City a year or two ago, Borough President Marcus M. Marks declared that the price of commodities was reduced 30 per cent to the hundreds of thousands of people who patronized it."

## PROPOSED ROAD IN APPALACHIANS A SCENIC ROUTE

Eastern Valley Road, on Slope of Alleghenies, Not Included in Original Plan Made

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Referring to a map of the proposed Appalachian Highway, recently appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, Chief Road Engineer A. D. Williams of the State Road Bureau, said:

"My attention has been called to a map published in your issue of Sept. 13 giving the location of the Appalachian Highway. The map as published by you and the route shown thereon should be named the Eastern Valley Highway, as it traverses the valley, or eastern slope, of the Alleghenies, but does not lie wholly in the mountain region, as was contemplated by the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association when it sought to have established the Appalachian Highway route. The chief points named in the original route as indicated by the Southern Appalachian Association at its meeting in Bluefield, W. Va., in 1915, are Augusta, Me.; Montpelier, Vt.; Albany and Binghamton, N. Y.; Williamsport, Pa.; Oakland, Md.; Wilkins, W. Va.; Bluefield, W. Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Asheville, N. C.; Talula Falls, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

"This would doubtless be one of the most extensive scenic routes to be found in the world when completed, and it will only require a small amount of construction, compared with the whole distance, to make this route passable."

## CONSCRIPTION IS TOPIC OF MEETING

Arguments for and against conscription were presented in a debate on the subject between Walton A. Green, editor of the Boston Journal, and Oswald G. Villard of the New York Evening Post, under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, today. About 150 persons heard the debate. Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, presided.

Mr. Green, told of many advantages which would come about as a result of conscription and Mr. Villard championed the other side of the question. "To lead the world aright," Mr. Villard said, "the United States ought not to be debating today whether it prefers the voluntary military system or universal conscription, but how rapidly it can induce the other nations by precept, by example, by enlightened leadership, to limit all armaments to the dimensions of police forces."

## COAL BY WAY OF CHARLESTON

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An interesting sidelight on car shortage is the fact that recently a cargo of coal from the West Virginia fields destined for Boston was shipped through Charleston instead of through Chesapeake ports.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

# Glove Gifts

Whatever styles may come and go, milady is delighted with "just one more pair of Gloves."  
 And because you know your friends are particularly fond of Jordan Marsh Company Gloves, you'll enjoy selecting many of your gifts right in our Glove Section.

- Washable Strap Gloves, tan, ivory, black and black sewed with white .....2.00
- Women's Fancy Embroidered Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, in black, white, tan, gray, taupe, brown sewed with white and black sewed with white .....2.00
- Women's "Neilson" Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, overseam. All the street shades and black sewed with white and white sewed with black .....1.65
- Women's One-Clasp Mocha Gloves, pique sewn. Gray with fancy embroidery .....1.65
- Women's Washable Cape Gloves, 1-clasp, mustard, champagne, tan, gray, black, and black sewed with white, 1.50
- Women's Cheverette Pique Gloves, imported, 2-clasp, in tan .....2.25
- Women's Mocha Gloves, in gray shade .....2.00
- Women's Gray Silk Lined Mocha Gloves. Prices 1.65 and 2.00
- Women's Two-Clasp Squirrel Lined Mocha Gloves, in tan or gray. Price .....4.75
- Women's One-Clasp Rabbit Lined Mocha Gloves, in tan or gray. Price .....3.50
- Women's Two-Clasp Seamless Lined Mocha Gloves, in tan or gray. Price .....3.00
- Women's Gray or White Angora Gloves. Price .....3.00
- Women's Black Driving Gloves .....3.00 and 3.75
- Women's Two-Clasp Duplex Gloves, will wash perfectly. Price .....1.00
- Women's 16-Button Silk Gloves, in colors and white, 1.00 to 2.50
- Women's Extra Heavy Black Silk Gloves, 2-clasp at wrist .....1.00
- Women's Wool Gloves, in colors .....50c to 1.25

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If you prefer to have your friends select the color and size of their gloves, you may give them glove certificates.

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LOW RATES for independent travel. Parties organizing to leave December 29 and Friday in January, by rail at reduced rates to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, etc.

## ALL EXPENSE TOURS

Leave Jan. 8 and 31; Feb. 12 and 28; visiting the resorts of the East and West Coast, with optional extension to Cuba.

## CALIFORNIA

By rail from Boston \$20 and up. Circular tour tickets, good for nine months at reduced rates. Tourist car parties under escort via Chicago, also via Washington and New Orleans.

MID-WINTER TOURS under escort. Feb. 14, via New Orleans and the Mardi Gras; Feb. 23, direct to Riverside.

## BERMUDA

Tours from \$38.50, including hotels, side trips, etc. for eight days and longer.

"TRAVEL," a magazine of 300 pages of travel and tour news. Winter edition, sent free to any address.

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Go one way, return another; first-class, stopovers allowed, \$21.00. All Expense Tours Daily \$2.00

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First-class, including meals and state-room, \$25. 9-Day All Expense Tour, \$38.50

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## Eastern Steamship Lines

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PORTLAND LINE. Lve. Central Wharf, week days 7 P. M.; also Mon. 9 A. M. (last line). For further particulars apply Can. Pass. Agent, 400 Commercial St., Vancouver, B. C.

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MANY NEW FEATURES are included in our Winter Tours to California and Hawaii, Paradise of the Pacific. Among these are Honolulu, Kilaua Volcano, lovely Palm Canyon and two tours all-the-way-by-automobile from Riverside to San Francisco. Every detail of these tours is on the highest plane of travel.

## WEST INDIES CRUISES

Two luxurious 34-day cruises on specially chartered American steamers to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica. Many side trips by automobile and special train. Sailing Feb. 10 and Feb. 24.

Also tours to Nassau and Florida, South America, and South Sea Islands and Australasia.

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Land of Evergreen LOW FARES TO YARMOUTH

and all other points in NOVA SCOTIA

PASSENGERS NOT REQUIRED. Round trip fares Dec. 19 and 23, 1916. Return limit Jan. 7, 1917.

Yarmouth \$6.00, Halifax \$11.00 Digby 8.00 Grand Pre 10.45

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Royal Pacific Tour, \$27.50 up. Honolulu, \$125 up. For further particulars apply Can. Pass. Agent, 400 Commercial St., Vancouver, B. C.



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles Roden Buxton is one of the two brothers Buxton whose names are so closely associated with the Balkans. They are, or were, names of power in Bulgaria, and, in the closing months of 1914, they went on a political mission to Bulgaria with the object of securing the adherence of that country to the Allies' cause. During that visit an attempt was made to assassinate them by a Turk, and Mr. C. R. Buxton, the younger of the two brothers, was wounded. Mr. Buxton was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he secured his degree. He was private secretary to his father, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, G. C. M. G., when the latter was Governor of South Australia, 1895-8, and was called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1902. From 1902 to 1910 he was Principal of Morley College, for working men and women, and from 1906 to 1908 he was editor of the Albany Review, formerly the Independent Review. After contesting East Herts. in 1906, as parliamentary candidate, and Mid Devon in 1908, he became, in 1910, Liberal member for the Ashburton division. Since 1912 he has been honorary secretary to the Land Inquiry Committee, in which position his experience as a rancher in Texas may be useful. Mr. Buxton is one of the distinguished men who have devoted much attention in recent years to what has been called "social reform" and has written on this subject, as well as on Balkan subjects. His latest important work, apart from newspaper and review articles, however, is "The War and the Balkans," written last year in collaboration with his brother, Noel Buxton.

Jacob H. Gallinger, senior United States Senator from New Hampshire, for whom, as Republican caucus candidate for the office of president of the Senate five Western Senators refused to vote, is a physician by profession. His congressional career began with election to the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1885. Six years later he entered the Senate, and among senators from the North he has no peers now in length of service. Indeed, he ranks the entire Senate. His latest election was by a popular vote. He is a conservative in a body that becomes increasingly radical as direct elections produce their natural effect.

William Edwards Huntington, who has resigned the deanship of the graduate school of Boston University, is a native of Illinois, though of New England lineage. After service in the Civil War he took to study, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and then went to Boston to study theology in the university which later was to call him to its staff. For many years, until 1882, he served as pastor of Methodist Episcopal churches in and near Boston. Then he became dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, and when President William Warren resigned, in 1904, Dean Huntington became head of the university. He thus remained until 1911, when, after he had resigned, he was put in charge of the graduate school, and the presidency was given over to other hands.

Edwin Yates Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, who reported favorably to the House, on Dec. 14, on the proposed amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, is a North Carolina lawyer, who found his way to Congress in 1903, and has remained ever since, gaining the prestige and power that go with experience. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College, the training school for many of the leaders of the Commonwealth. His professional training was obtained at the universities of North Carolina and Virginia, and from 1894 until 1900 he practiced law. Then he took the plunge into politics, and became a State Senator and a director of Democratic Party affairs. In common with many of the Democratic Party's leaders in the South, Congressman Webb is a firm believer in prohibition, and has used his official influence, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to hasten the procedure by which the issue on a National scale can be faced.

Andrew D. White, who has resigned from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., is a scholar, educator and diplomat of more than ordinary rank. Early in his career he taught history and English literature at the University of Michigan. When Ezra Cornell was about to found the great university at Ithaca, N. Y., which bears his name, he selected the Yale alumnus and University of Michigan teacher as first president of the new institution; and, if Mr. Cornell's money made the institution in a pecuniary way, then Mr. White's mental and moral resources largely made the institution, pedagogically and socially considered. Mr. White held the presidency of Cornell until 1885. In the '80s he became active as an independent Republican; he figured prominently in politics as a lay worker, and as a delegate to important conventions, and was rewarded by important public commissions to Europe and to Santo Domingo. Later came his entrance on the stage as a diplomatist, first at Berlin, from 1879 to 1881; at St. Petersburg from 1882 to 1884, and at Berlin from 1897 to 1902. His reminiscences of this experience, already in print, provide a record that has only one rival in the literature of his country, namely, in the reminiscences of John Bigelow. Dr. White, because of his interest in international affairs, and because of his character, was made a member of the commission to straighten out the dispute with Venezuela, in which Germany and Great Britain, as well as the United States, were involved. He was a major figure in the American delegation at the first Hague conference.

## THREE RIVERS PROVIDES PLACE FOR INDUSTRIES

THREE RIVERS, P. Q.—This city of 20,000 people is said to be the first in Canada to possess a municipally-owned factory building. The structure is of the most modern type, and its purpose is to provide ready accommodation to new manufacturers at a very low rental. It is operated on a no-profit basis, with an exemption of taxes to all tenants.

The settlement of this point took place in 1834, and Three Rivers is the second oldest city in the Dominion of Canada. It is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, half way between Montreal and Quebec City, about 75 miles from each. It is built along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has direct communication with the Grand Trunk, Delaware & Hudson, and Intercolonial railways. Its harbor is 52 feet in depth and over two miles long, and the waterfront structures are being gradually rebuilt with concrete. A beautiful view overlooking the river is afforded.

Built at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice rivers, every facility is afforded by the former for transportation by water to all parts of the world. From the St. Maurice River, Three Rivers obtains a large supply of power. The institutions comprise seven chartered banks, 12 churches, nine colleges and schools, and several hotels. The Government post office, a fine building, is in course of construction, and will be completed shortly. A tramway line has been established, and lines are being extended to the outlying districts. The city has completed, this year the macadamizing of all its streets, and has already laid 44 miles of permanent concrete sidewalks.

The industries include lumber, pulp and paper, cotton, underwear, shoes, gloves, iron, furniture, candy, and biscuits. For the disposal of the farmers' products from the outlying region, an adequate market place has been provided.

## SWISS CLASSES FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Some interesting information from Neuchâtel with regard to the educational facilities provided by the Swiss authorities for the prisoners of war is published in the Journal des Débats. As a result of inquiries made among the prisoners it was ascertained that nearly all wished to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending classes and they were therefore distributed among the several university centers. It was left to committees in the respective cantons to organize the classes according to the needs and composition of each group. Nearly all the prisoners responded to the offer made them. The number of interned men of the Allied countries is 750. The Germans, of whom there are only about 250, have been distributed between the Berne, Bâle and Zurich universities. Lausanne has 500 prisoners inscribed on the University register and on those of an engineering school and a special trade school. There are at Geneva 200 Allied prisoners who attend the University and the School of Fine Arts. Fribourg has about 100 distributed between the University, the Technicum and the Agricultural School. Many of the prisoners having only a rudimentary education, special classes have been formed for them in which modern languages, mathematics and bookkeeping are taught by seven or eight French professors chosen from among the interned. Books and materials have been provided free of cost by the university association to all those, and they are the large majority, who cannot afford to pay for them.

In Neuchâtel the interned men have their quarters in various hotels, boarding houses, and in some of the villages on the borders of the lake. The officers, who only number half a dozen, are lodged separately. Civilians only form about a quarter of the entire contingent. The professors share in the privileges of the officers and do not wear military uniform. The nationalities represented are the French, the Belgian and the English. Two-thirds are French, one-third Belgian. Only two are English.

## ARKANSAS FARM CAMPAIGN TO AID AGRICULTURE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Seventy meetings in three days will be held in 14 counties of Eastern Arkansas during the "What to Do On the Farm in 1917," campaign to be conducted in January, says the Gazette.

Two teams of speakers will work in each of the counties, spending a day in each, and holding five meetings daily. An agricultural expert and a live stock specialist from the State agricultural forces of Arkansas, a county demonstration agent, a Memphis banker and a Memphis businessman will constitute each of the parties. The Mississippi campaign and that in Tennessee will follow the tour of Arkansas.

In preparation for the work in Arkansas, J. R. Paine, one of the sub-chairmen, will get 28 men to go in pairs to the 14 counties on Dec. 13 to meet the business men, bankers, farmers and professional men and arrange places and the time for the various meetings. These advance agents also will try to arouse sufficient interest among the local business men and bankers to induce considerable parties of them to accompany the campaigners on their various trips into rural neighborhoods.

In each county the two teams will hold a meeting each in the morning, another in the afternoon and a union meeting at night.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## An Unsolved Mystery PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

—Why the Postmaster-General should be so bent upon the abolition of the pneumatic tube mail service, in the face of the practically universal protest of the business community in each of the cities where it is in use, is a mystery for which there has been no satisfactory explanation. At a time when the growing congestion of traffic in the streets of the large cities is becoming an increasingly urgent problem, it would seem to be the height of folly to add to the congestion by substituting an automobile mail transport for the silent, efficient tubes. If it is a question of costs, surely there must be some way of arriving at an adjustment short of the total destruction of a system which has received the endorsement of every expert who has looked into its practical operation. If the tubes have not been worked to their full capacity, that is not the fault of the tubes, but of the postal officials themselves, and the remedy lies not in the abandonment of the system, but in its more intelligent use. And the communities served ought to have something to say about a service which vitally affects them. The Postmaster-General is singularly lacking in appreciation of popular feeling on this subject or he would either make some effort to meet the wishes of the public or offer an explanation of an action which, in the absence of that explanation, is utterly inexplicable.

## No Shortage Anywhere

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—We are all opposed to the high cost of living, but when it comes to finding a remedy a thousand perplexing things appear. Any effort to reduce the cost by interfering with trade will be met by an increase in the imports of gold and that would probably raise prices above what they are now. We have received \$800,000,000 gold from abroad and \$700,000,000 more are ready for dumping upon this country in payment of obligations already contracted. There is no power in the Federal Reserve Board to regulate gold inflation and a rise in prices that would follow the increase of gold in this country. Or if there were a shortage of foodstuffs there would be good reasons for declaring an embargo on them, but the latest report from the agricultural department reveals that there are abundant supplies and no shortage anywhere. The belligerent countries have all declared embargoes on many things, but with the exception of munitions they are short of every article the export of which is prohibited. There is just one thing which all men agree would lower prices. That is a reduction of the volume of money and the extension of credits. One thing is certain. Prices will not decrease until that is accomplished. Palliative measures, such as boycotts, may have some effect, especially in case of perishable articles, but the general level of prices will rise or fall as the amount of money and credits increases or decreases.

## The Natural Guardian ARKANSAS GAZETTE—Military rule has been proclaimed in Santo Domingo by the United States navy, to quiet the present disturbed conditions and to pave the way for a financial and police protectorate like the one the American Government now exercises over Haiti. Eighteen hundred American marines will maintain order for the present and, at least until the elections have been held in January, American officers will supervise the conduct of the Government by native officers and disburse the customs revenues, which receivers have been collecting by treaty arrangement for nine years. When the new President has been elected in January the United States will ask for the ratification of a treaty similar to the one now in force with Haiti, which will provide for American supervision of Dominican finances for a native constabulary officered by Americans. We are told that fully 90 per cent of the native business men and others who desire permanent peace on the island approve the American plan. What most people want in this world is peace and law and order. The mission of the United States is to use its strong arm to give peace and law and order to New World lands that, in the lack of such aid, would be without those boons of civilized existence.

## SEPTEMBER GAIN IN PHILIPPINE EXPORTS LARGE

MANILA, P. I.—Unprecedented in the annals of the Philippine Government and furnishing eloquent proof of the unparalleled state of prosperity throughout the islands under Governor-General Harrison's administration were the trade figures given out by the Bureau of Customs for the month of September, 1916, showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent in exports. Exports in September went up to P.12,106,964 as compared with P.6,202,487 during the same month in 1915, showing a gain of not less than P.5,904,477. Imports amounted to P.7,112,759 as compared with P.10,799,904, leaving a decrease of P.3,687,145 in favor of domestic trade.

In September, 1915, the hemp exports aggregated P.2,346,707, while last month they went up P.3,512,169. An exceptionally large increase is noted in the shipments of coconut oil, which from P.31,440 in 1915 ran up to P.1,423,750, this year. A considerable gain is also recorded in the exports of copra, reported at P.561,167 and P.816,877, respectively.

Contributing more to the big trade balance than any other staple, says the Times, was the sugar shipments, which last month aggregated P.3,736,322 as compared with P.2,066,112 in the same month in 1915.

## SCHOOL CENTER ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING WEEK

Festivities of many kinds mark the programs of the School Centers for the coming week. The Mothers clubs are to give children's parties with trees bearing fruit and a gift for each little child. Plans for the grown-ups are equally attractive, though different in form.

Announcements for the near future are as follows:

Charlestown School Center—Dec. 20, complimentary grocery whist to be tendered the Mothers Club by the Whist Club; "The Rainbow Tree," a play to be given by the Red Stocking Committee under the direction of Miss Margaret Shipman. Dec. 21, afternoon, election of officers of the Mothers Club. Dec. 22, afternoon, Tree Party given by Mothers' Club for their children. Dec. 23, basketball, Howard Club of the Center vs. U. S. S. Kearns.

East Boston School Center—Dec. 19, the Women's Club will give a Christmas party with music and refreshments. Dec. 20, address by the Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts on new tax laws going into effect January, 1917. Dec. 22, social in the gymnasium.

North End School Center—Dec. 21, 7:45 p. m., Hancock School, "Columbus and the Discovery of America," under the direction of Miss Lotta Clark. Joseph Merenda will take the part of Columbus and Mrs. Raymond P. Bonelli that of Queen Isabella. Mme. Lina Damiano will sing, accompanied by Miss Mary R. De Luca on the piano. Dec. 22, "The Place of the Immigrant in the Social Development of America," fourth of a series of lectures under the auspices of the North American Civic League and the School Committee, Francis N. Ciccone, speaker. Holiday party in the gymnasium with committee from the Emulation and Choral clubs in charge.

Roxbury School Center—Dec. 19, Motion picture entertainment; Dec. 20, second in Frank M. Davis' series of entertainments, a play by pupils from the College of the Spoken Word; Dec. 20, Palmer Club holiday party, for members; Dec. 21, afternoon, children's party, Mothers Club, entertainment in charge of Mrs. Doris Bramson Whitehouse; Dec. 22, community play, "The Rainbow Tree," in charge of Miss Margaret Shipman.

Sherwin School Center—Dec. 22, afternoon, children's Christmas party, given by Mothers Club.

West End School Center—Dec. 22, 7:45 p. m., first meeting of the Old South Discussion Club, led by Joseph Resnik. This organization was formed to meet a need of non-English speaking men. Entertainment by Hebrew Literary Society. Dec. 27, West End Mothers Club will receive fathers and older children at the Frances Willard Settlement House.

## IOWA FARMERS WANT SUPERVISION OF TELEPHONES

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Assignment of complete jurisdiction over all telephone and high power lines in the State of Iowa to the State Railroad Commission or to a special Public Utilities Commission will be attempted in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, according to reports now being circulated by members of that body, says the Capital.

Dissatisfaction with existing conditions has developed among the independent farmers' telephone lines to such an extent that some such action will have behind it the strong support

of many of the members from the rural districts.

Iowa is one of the only four states in the Union in which the wires of telephone and power companies are not under State supervision. The supervision is exercised in the other 44 states by commissions. In some the power is vested in the railroad commissions and in still others in special commissioners created for the control of such companies alone.

Public utility men are declaring that little assistance in a fight for a public utilities commission is to be expected from the Bell Telephone Company in Iowa this year because that company has its franchise and does not intend to participate in any fight for a commission. The power, electrical railroads, city railways and interurbans and telephone companies, however, are planning a campaign for the passage of such a measure by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, according to legislators who have been in Des Moines and are confident that a measure, similar to that which has been before the last two general assemblies, will be passed this year.

## MOVEMENT BEGUN TO STOP EXODUS OF MANY NEGROES

ALBANY, Ga.—A concerted movement looking to the dissemination of information among the Negroes in rural communities throughout Southwestern Georgia, with a view to checking the present movement of farm hands and others to the manufacturing and industrial centers of New York, New Jersey and New England has been launched here, and other communities are being urged to take the matter up without delay, says a special from this town to the Atlanta Constitution.

Already several thousand Negroes have left this part of Georgia, and many others are preparing to do so. Some have already written back that they are disappointed with conditions found in the North, for although employment is to be had at good wages the cost of living is unprecendently high, and a good many families that left Southwest Georgia farms are anxious to get back.

Investigation by Albany parties has revealed a surprising condition among Negroes on the farms of many counties. Stories that seem ridiculous when repeated to well-informed persons or printed in newspapers are readily credited by simple Negroes, and have been diligently circulated by emigration agents of several kinds.

Negroes in many rural communities have been told that they are all to be moved out of Georgia after the 1st of January, that being the explanation of the South's great interest in the recent national election.

## TOPEKA CLUB FAVORS STATE BOOK PRINTING

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. D. Ross, State superintendent of public instruction, spent more than an hour answering a running fire of questions when he got up before the Good Government Club to make a 20-minute speech on State publication of textbooks. At the conclusion of the cross-examination of the speaker there was no time for the 20-minute speech. But the club adopted resolutions endorsing Mr. Ross' stand on State publications.

The club favors State publication of textbooks, according to the resolution which was adopted unanimously. The women also asked that literature explaining the work of the State Textbook Commission and the State printing plant be sent to every member of the 1917 Legislature at once, and that

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Decorative Linens for the Sideboard and Dresser. Also Centerpieces and Luncheon Sets.

the legislators should be asked to support and strengthen the State Publication Law. The Chamber of Commerce also is to receive a communication from the women asking support of the State printing plant and the publication law, says the Capital.

Superintendent Ross was brought up before the club to answer accusations made against the State Textbook Commission, of which he is a member, by Mrs. Ella S. Burton. Mrs. Burton spent an hour reciting statistics to prove that the publication of textbooks is costing Kansas extravagant sums in royalties paid merely for the use of textbooks for five years. Superintendent Ross also was loaded with figures, to show that the textbook commission had succeeded in reducing the cost to the school children of Kansas of every book mentioned by Mrs. Burton.



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## REGISTRATION FOR NEXT YEAR WELL UNDER WAY

Expected at Highway Commission That Over 10,000 Will Be Issued by the First of the Year

It is expected by officials of the Massachusetts Highway Commission that the 1917 registration of automobiles will be well over the 10,000 mark by the first of the year, when the new number plates will be displayed for the first time. The registration at the present time is close to the \$600 mark, and there should be nearly 1000 given out before January first.

Number plates with figures reading over the 10,000 mark have been given out, but this does not mean that the total number issued has reached this mark. Certain number plates, in the series from 1000 to 7000 have not as yet been given out, so that while the number plates on some of the issues may read over 10,000, that number in the total registration has not been reached.

The 1917 automobile registration plate has been changed considerably, both in shape and design. The figures are white on a blue field, the reverse of this year's color arrangement. The plate is wider, however, and instead of having the word Massachusetts and the year 1917 on each side of the number, on the ends of the plate, both the word Massachusetts and the year are under the number. The plate is also of lighter weight material.

From the way the applications for registration have been coming in at the Highway Commission offices in the State House, it will be safe to say that the increase in registration over this year will be as great as this year's over 1915. Highway Commission officials think that at least 70,000 automobile licenses will be renewed, and this with the new registrations will bring the total figure for 1917 far above anything the State has seen thus far.

## GOV. C. R. MILLER OF DELAWARE ON UNIFORM LAWS

Addresses Gathering of Motor and Highway Commissioners at Dinner in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Uniform automobile laws for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, based on reciprocity, was the subject discussed at a dinner here Monday by Gov. C. R. Miller of Delaware to representatives from each of the states named. Attending the dinner were motor and highway commissioners from each of the four states, together with a number of other officials. Governor Miller in introducing the subject said that the purpose of holding the conference was "to obtain the passage of uniform automobile laws by the legislatures of the various commonwealths represented."

That some such arrangement is necessary has been made apparent time and again. These four states are within such easy access of each other that automobilists are constantly passing from one to another, but the confusion of laws has at times made it embarrassing for many. It is to do away with this trouble that the uniform code has been proposed. Governor Miller in his address among other things said:

"Of course, what we recommend is in the interest of the individual automobile owner who finds himself outside his own State. Today he is in a trying position at times, not knowing when he may be unintentionally violating a state law in some minor particular which will lay him open to a fine if detected and prosecuted."

## AUTO TRUCKS HELP FARMER MARKETING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Motor trucks already are helping Jersey farmers to pick their own markets and avoid the fruit "gluts" in the large city terminals, according to reports presented to the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at their annual convention, says the Public Ledger. More than 50 per cent of the great fruit crop of Hunterdon County, it was said, was moved in the last season to centers where farmers obtained nearly twice the prices the New York market would have given.

It was reported that a large part of South Jersey's potato crop was transported to Philadelphia by motor trucks and other crops were handled in the same expeditious fashion. Many farmers said the better prices obtained paid for their trucks in the first season.

PAPERMAKING MATERIAL Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Government of the Union is now investigating the resources of the country in regard to papermaking material, of which large quantities are known to exist. Vast areas of native grasses are to be found in different parts of the country, and it is to these that special investigation is now being directed.

## INTEREST GROWS IN BUILDING OF THE HIGHWAYS

Two Meetings Are to Be Held in New York City Late This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been decided to hold two joint meetings to discuss highway engineering subjects in the Assembly hall of the Automobile Club of America, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 28.

These are being promoted by Engineering Section D of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The first session, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., will be devoted to a consideration of road subjects to be included in the civil engineering curricula of universities and colleges. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the A. A. S., the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the National Highways Association.

At the second session, beginning at 8 p. m., research papers in various fields of highway engineering will be presented, including several pertaining to the use of motor trucks and their relation to highway construction. It will be under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the N. A. C. C., the National Highways Association and the Citizen's Street Traffic Committee of Greater New York.

## MINING DISTRICT VISITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France.—M. Marcel Sembat and M. Albert Thomas paid a visit recently to Caen in connection with the development of the mines in the department of Calvados. They were received by members of the Chamber of Commerce, officials of the department, and representatives of the Society of Metallurgy. At a meeting held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the two ministers made known the measures that had been taken by the Government to revive the exploitation of the unworked iron mines, to develop the coal mines of Littery, and to prepare the port and the railways to cope with the activities that the new mining center would entail. After the meeting, the ministers paid a visit to the canal, the harbor, and to the mines and furnaces in the neighborhood. The Minister of Public Works stated that it was the intention of the Government to stimulate national production, first with a view to meeting the needs arising from the war, and afterwards for the development of the economic future of the country.

## VACATION ASSOCIATION CONCERT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Metropolitan Opera House, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 18, a concert will be given for the benefit of the Vacation Association, of which Miss Robinson Smith is president. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, will appear, presenting three selections. Ignace Paderewski, pianist, will take part, presenting, with the orchestra, the Schumann piano concerto. Fritz Kreisler, violinist, will also take part, playing a concerto with the orchestra. Both soloists will also present short solo pieces.

## NEW YORK AUTO SHOW TO OPEN IN THREE WEEKS

Several New Makes Will Be Introduced, Most of Them in the Moderate-Price Class

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city's greatest exhibition of motor cars and accessories is but three weeks off, the seventeenth annual automobile show under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc., opening at Grand Central Palace on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, and continuing for one week. That the forthcoming event will be the best of its kind ever held is anticipated by S. A. Miles, who manages the annual shows at New York and Chicago for the manufacturers' organization.

While there have been large shows held in other cities in the years before the war, the exhibition at Grand Central Palace is expected to surpass them in point of number of exhibitors as well as being distinctly and comprehensively representative of the nation's motor-vehicle industry. All of the exhibitors will be American manufacturers, and they will include those whose product provides pleasure and recreation and the highly important business transportation for the man of moderate means as well as the vehicles of the companies catering to the more select.

The show will mark the introduction of a number of new cars, mostly in the moderate-price class, but the main group of exhibitors will be composed of the companies whose activities have been the foundation stones upon which the industry has been developed.

Seldom has a show afforded a prospective car owner such a wide selection of models as will the forthcoming display. No matter what the price limitation or how distinctive the body design may be the man in search of a vehicle conforming with his idea of construction and price without doubt will find it among the cars on view at the palace. There is such a wide range in the prices of the show cars that it will be possible to satisfy any purse. It is estimated that there will be between 350 and 400 cars and chassis on display, representing about 100 different makes, and the prices of these cars range from \$395 to \$6000, with at least one chassis selling for \$6000.

Not only will there be an appreciable variance in the prices of the cars, but every one of the 16 types of body styles on the market today will be included among the exhibits. And bodies will represent one of the most interesting features of the show to the man in search of changes in the 1917 models over those of last year. Few companies have made radical changes in the mechanical construction of their new models, the changes in most cases being reflected in the body design and in the minor refinements in the chassis and engine or in the equipment.

## MOTORISMS

The Pittsburgh Speedway Association has purchased 447 acres on the Youghiogheny River for a clubhouse and speedway oval. The price was \$50,000.

The Louisville Automobile Dealers Association will hold its tenth annual show Feb. 12-17. The show, as usual, will be staged in the First Regiment

Armory, which covers 54,000 square feet of floor space.

The Imperial highway across Iowa, east to west, through the northern tier of counties, is Iowa's latest painted pole trial. The towns designated, are from the Mississippi west, Lansing, Waukon, Decorah, Cresco, Riceville, St. Ansgar, Northwood, Lake Mills, Buffalo Center, Germania, Swea City, Armstrong, Estherville, and Spirit Lake. The routing west to the State line will be selected at an early date.

The eastern end of the marked route, is to be at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

It is announced at Detroit that an effort is being made to have the 1917 Grand Prize automobile road race held in that city. A seven-mile course around Belle Isle has been decided upon tentatively. The race was run at Santa Monica, Cal., this year. It is argued by prominent automobile men that a more centrally located city will be favored for next year. The decision will be made by the Motor

Cup Holding Corporation of New York. The Grand Prize challenge cup has been raced for seven times. The distance of the race is 400 miles.

Simplification is to be the keynote of the new uniform motor vehicle and traffic law which will be promulgated in a short time by the legislative board of the A. A. A., according to a notice sent out by that organization, which continues: The motor vehicle laws now on the statute books of most of the states are unnecessarily long and cum-

bersome. Duplication and further confusion exist where a State has separate motor vehicle and traffic laws on its books.

The State of Kentucky this year notes a gain of about 12,500 machines over last year and one for each 75 persons in the State, against a machine for each 121 persons last year. The 1917 plates have been delivered and are made in that State, even the steel being rolled there. They show black numerals on white background.

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Technical Experts  
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Bank Presidents  
Noted Lawyers  
Bank Directors  
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(A "Blue Book," containing a complete list of these buyers is now being compiled.)

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These buyers of Series 18 Studebaker cars are discriminating, exacting and critical—they are the keenest judges of quality and value.

They are the kind of people who have owned the highest priced cars, and their endorsement of Studebaker cars means that the value of a motor car is not judged by its price tag.

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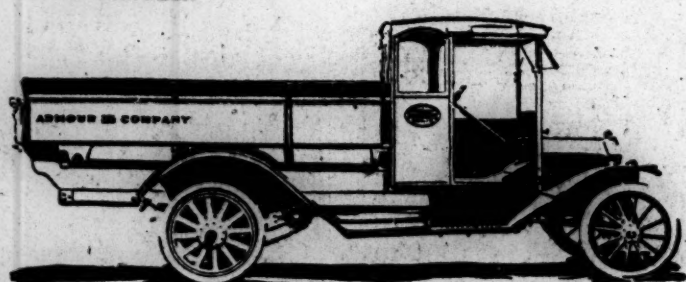
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SIX Chassis	\$1000
SIX Roadster	1170
SIX Touring Car	1190
SIX Landau Roadster	1250
SIX Every-Weather Car	1290
SIX Touring Sedan	1700
SIX Coupe	1750
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Many Thousands

**HANDKERCHIEFS**

Nearly a year and a half ago the orders were placed for many of these handkerchiefs—they have been coming in ever since and held for the Christmas presentations. OLD PRICES PREVAIL—the greatest handkerchief offering Chandler & Co. have ever made.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street—Near West

All Pure Linen

**Fancy Linens**



**Italian Linens**  
Fillet Doilies, 6x6 in., round and square, 1.00, 1.25  
Fillet Doilies, 11 in., round, 3.75, 5.00 to 11.50  
Fillet Doilies, oval, 3.75, 5.00 to 11.50  
Florentine Doilies, 12-inch, 1.15  
Centerpieces, round and square, 6.00, 8.00 to 47.50  
Dressers, 7.50, 8.50 to 60.00  
Lunch Napkins, doz., 20.00 to 42.00  
Lunch Cloths, 21.00, 30.00 to 65.00

**Damask Linens, Hemstitched**  
Tray Cloths, 45x55, 75c to 1.50  
Luncheon Napkins, 3.50, 4.00 to 8.00  
Tea Cloths, 30x36 inches, 1.50, 1.85 to 2.50  
Luncheon Cloths, 45x45 inches, 2.50, 2.85 to 6.00  
Luncheon Cloths, 54x54 inches, 2.50, 3.00 to 7.50

**Madeira Linens**  
Scarfs, plain centers and rose scallop, 1.50, 2.25  
Scalloped Scarfs, solid and eyelet embroidery, 2.75, 3.50 to 14.25  
Centerpieces, plain with rose scallop, 1.00, 1.25  
Centerpieces, in solid and eyelet embroidery, 1.75, 2.85 to 9.50  
Maiden Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, plain and solid embroidery, 3.50, 5.00 to 24.00  
Luncheon Napkins, doz., 4.75, 5.95 to 13.00  
Plate Doilies, at 1.35c, 55c to 85c  
Dinner Pillow Covers, special, 2.50



**Scarfs**  
Metal Emb. Scarfs, 3.95 to 8.50  
Spanish Lace Scarfs, 5.00 to 25.00  
Ombre Evening Scarfs, 2.25 to 5.00  
White Black Printed Scarfs, 1.50 to 5.00



**Umbrellas**  
3.65  
For Women  
Silk Umbrellas, in black, blue, green, purple, etc., changeable tones, etc.  
Handles of the woods, plain or hatched, or sterling silver trimmed.

**Evening Wraps and Theater Wraps**



Velvet and Silk Wraps—Mostly from beautiful imported fabrics—many with rich fur trimmings, at 45.00 to 110.00.  
Evening Wraps of Satin—Beautiful and stylish in outline, deep cape collar and cuffs of marabou. Special at 25.00 and 35.00.

**Sweaters**

For Golfing  
Skating  
Tobogganing  
Southern Wear  
and all outdoor Sports



Zephyr wool, brushed wool trimmed, at 6.95  
Wool Slipover, two pockets, at 7.50  
Brushed wool sport, at 7.50  
Fine Brushed Angora, at 9.00  
Brushed wool sport, at 11.50  
Two-toned silk sport, at 25.00

**Scarfs and Sets**

Fine wool sport scarfs, at 1.00 to 2.75  
Silk scarfs at 3.95 to 9.50  
Cap and scarf sets, at 2.25 to 3.50  
Skating sets, cap, sweater and skirt, at 19.50 and 22.50

More than one hundred styles

All Pure Linen

25c and 50c

All Pure Linen

Hand-Embroidered Effects

All pure Linen

BOXED

3 for 1.00

BOXED

Men's and Women's Initials

All pure Linen

BOXED

At 6 for 1.00

BOXED

Note a few of the styles

Spokestitched, barred and corded, pure linen, 25c and 50c  
Crepe de chine, colored block printed, at 25c  
Cross stitch, colored novelties, hand-work, at 3 for 1.00  
Real Appenzell, hand embroidered initial, at 50c  
Hand emb. corners, real Appenzell work, at 1.50 to 7.50  
Plain hemstitched, many novelties at 15c, 25c, 50c to 1.00  
Fancy hand emb. corner, white and colored, at 15c  
Men's hemstitched, medium and dress qualities, 19c, 25c to 1.00  
Men's corded colored initial, tan, blue, violet, at 6 for 1.50  
Men's hand emb. block initial, shire hemstitched, at 6 for 2.00  
Children's pure linen, colored figures, box of 3 for 45c.

Also thousands at 37 1/2c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 2.50, 5.00 to 22.50

**Furs**

Muffs and Scarfs



Skunk Muffs, 22.50 and 35.00  
Skunk Scarfs, 22.50  
Black Fox Muffs, 25.00 and 35.00  
Black Fox Scarfs, 25.00 and 32.50  
Black Lynx Muffs, 22.50 and 28.50  
Black Lynx Scarfs, 16.50 and 25.00  
Hudson Seal Muffs, 18.50, 22.50 and 25.00  
Hudson Seal Scarfs, 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00  
Mole Muffs, 28.50  
Mole Scarfs, 35.00 to 45.00  
Beaver Muffs, 25.00  
Beaver Scarfs, 10.50  
Raccoon Muffs, 18.50  
Raccoon Scarfs, 8.50 to 15.00  
Fox Sets, black, taupe and Klondike brown, at 85.00

**Leather Goods**



Velvet beaded Bags, 3.95 to 25.50  
Leather vanity Bags, 2.95 to 20.00  
Leather vanity Purses, 2.95 to 15.00  
Women's fitted Cases, 4.50 to 7.00  
Men's fitted Cases, 6.00, 7.00 to 7.50  
Mandarin Bags, 6.00 to 8.00  
Leather shopping Bags, 5.50 to 7.50  
Silk vanity Bags, 2.95  
Velvet vanity Bags, 3.50 to 18.50

**Jewelry**



Rhinestone Bar Pins, 1.00 to 12.50  
Pearl Beads, 1.00 to 22.50  
Enamel Perfume Bottles, 3.50  
Enamel Perfume Vials, 2.50 to 6.00  
Jeweled Back Combs, 1.50 to 18.50  
Velvet Neck Bands, 1.50 to 3.00  
Hearings, 1.00 to 5.50  
Hat Pins, 25c to 1.00  
Rhinestone Shoe Buckles, 1.00 to 5.00

**Christmas Sale—Silk Hosiery**

Thousands of pairs—Special qualities

Price 1.00 Pair

Black ingrain, thread silk lavender top.  
White silk, cotton top.  
Black or white side clocks.  
White embroidered instep.  
Black silk, cotton top.  
Street and evening shades, double silk listle top.

Also Hundreds of Pairs

Prices 1.65 to 2.25 Pair

Hand emb. clocked, black silk hose.  
Medium weight, lavender tipped black hose.  
Street and evening shades, medium weight.  
Fine gauze black silk hose.  
Two-toned heavy silk sport hose.  
Hand embroidered clocks and instep designs.

**Christmas Sale—Gloves**

Thousands of pairs—Special qualities

Prices 1.25 and 1.50 Pair

Women's Washable Kid, pique and prix seam, one-clasp, white, ivory, gray, tan, shades of brown, at 1.50.  
Women's French Glace, two-clasp, overseam and Paris point at 1.25.  
Women's White Glace, cleansable, overseam sewn, single point backs, at 1.25.

Also hundreds of pairs

Prices 1.65 to 2.00 Pair

Women's Mocha, one-clasp at 1.75 and 2.00.  
Women's French Kid, one and two-clasp, 1.65 and 2.00.  
Women's Mocha, grey and brown, silk lined, at 1.75.  
English Gloves for men, cape skin, at 1.65, 1.75 and 2.00.  
Mocha Gloves for men, half pique and prix seam, at 1.75.  
Other Gloves at 2.25, 2.50, 3.50 up to 6.00 pair.

**Silk Petticoats**



Silk Petticoats, all 3.95—Chiffon taffeta, Jersey top, taffeta flounce, twenty changeable tones; street shades, black, white, navy; lengths from 34 to 40 inches.  
Silk Petticoats, all 5.95—Chiffon taffeta, copy of expensive model, flounce with French ruching; trimming of piping cords; street shades, black.

**Fur Coats**



Hudson Seal, 125.00 to 150.00.  
Hudson Seal, 225.00 to 250.00.  
Hudson Seal, 325.00 to 650.00.  
Plain and Trimmed.  
Natural Raccoon, 125.00 to 145.00.  
Natural Muskrat, at 95.00.

**Silk Nightgowns and Skirts**

In special Christmas boxes if desired

Crepe de Chine 3.95 to 7.95  
Newest Styles

Nightgowns—designs tailored or quite elaborately trimmed with laces, etc. Skirts with tailored or shirred ruffles, and dainty laces, ribbon bows, etc.  
CAMISOLES of society satin and crepe de chine, ornamented with embroidery, lace and ribbons. Prices 1.50 and 1.95.

**Christmas Sale. Neckwear**

Collars, Sets, Fichus, Vestees

Special Values  
Hundreds Priced } 1.00

Organdie, crepe Georgette, broadcloth, crepe de chine, net, lace, satin. Many are daintily hand-embroidered or trimmed with lace. Newest styles.

**New Negligees for Christmas**

Dainty, stylish—many custom-made

Crepe de Chine Negligees, some with shadow lace trimmings, others combined with chiffons, some edged with mouflon. Prices 6.75, 8.75, 9.75 to 22.50.

Society Satin Negligees, custom-made, at 18.50.

Corduroy Velvet Negligees, specially priced, 16.50.



Crepe de Chine and Georgette and Lace

**Waists**

Three Special New Models

At 5.75



Georgette crepe combined with shadow lace—Large collar and revers of Georgette—a beautiful dress waist. See illustration No. 1—Price 5.75.

Flowered Georgette Crepe—with deep collar of plain Georgette—collar, deep cuffs and front of waist finished with pleated frill. See illustration No. 2—Price 5.75.

Colored Crepe de Chine waists in smart tailored effect—top of collar and cuffs edged with white Crepe de Chine. See illustration No. 3—Special 5.75.

LINGERIE WAISTS—a special showing specially priced for Christmas selling—at 2.95 and 3.95.

**Art Wares—Italian—Japanese—Flemish**



Flower Pots, 1.75 to 2.50

**CANTERBURY WARE**  
Cups and Saucers, 75c, 85c  
Plates, 3 sizes, 65c, 75c, 1.00  
Creamers, 75c, 85c, 1.25  
Pitchers, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00  
Table Pieces, 6.50, 7.50 to 17.50  
Large Jardiniere, 22.50 and 25.00  
Vases, 8.50, 15.00, 37.50

**BOHEMIAN WARE**  
Flower Bowls, glass, 2.00, 2.25, 3.00

**MONTICELLO WARE**  
Jardiniere, 1.75, 2.25, 2.75  
Pitchers, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25  
Fruit Bowls, 2.00, 2.50  
Sugar Bowls, 75c, 1.25  
Bowls, 1.25, 1.75  
Large Jardiniere, 4.75, 10.00

**FLEMISH WARE**  
Vases, Jardiniere, Pitchers, Mugs, etc., 1.25, 1.50, 2.50 to 7.50

**JAPANESE BRONZE WARE**  
Bronze Lamp Bases, 6.50  
Vase, cloisonne panels, 45.00  
Bronze Elephant Ornaments, 11.50 to 20.00  
Vase, cloisonne leaf work, 45.00  
Vase, cloisonne panels, 16.50  
Candlesticks, cloisonne relief work, 9.50  
Small Vases, bronze with cloisonne, 8.75



Bronze Elephant, 11.50

**Christmas Sale—Sheffield Plate**

Entree Dishes, 6.25  
Meat Platters, 8.00 to 13.50  
Extension Trivets, 6.00, and 8.00  
Water Pitchers, 14.50, and 17.50  
Small Plates, 1.75  
Gravy Boats, 6.50  
Roll Trays, 3.95  
Bon Bon Baskets, 4.25

Fruit Baskets, 8.50  
Sandwich Plates, 2.95  
Vegetable Dishes, 11.25 and 11.75  
Hot-Milk Jugs, 4.50  
Jugs with Lamp, 7.25  
Hot-Water Kettles, 16.25  
Bon Bon Dishes, 2.25  
Small Plates, 1.75

Sugar and Creamers, set 8.00  
Fruit Bowls, 8.50 to 10.00  
Cake Trays, 5.00  
Bread Trays, 3.95 to 5.75  
Bud Vases, 1.00 to 2.00  
Meat Platters, 8.75  
Candlesticks, 12.75 to 15.50  
Serving Trays, 23.75  
Flower Vases, 3.75 to 9.00



Well & Tree Platters, 14.50, 17.50



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916

GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
LONG FAMOUS FOR  
ITS FISH INDUSTRYOld-Time Schooners Giving  
Place to Motor Vessels  
Manned by Foreign Crews

Anyone can go fishin', but it takes a man to go on a Gloucester schooner," is a well known saying among the fishermen who have taken vessels and men from that far famed port to nearly all parts of the world. In fact the fame of Gloucester's chief industry is so great that the very name is synonymous with fish.

Upwards of 5000 men, to be conservative, out of the entire population of Gloucester, estimated at 25,000, are actively engaged in fishing work. They are found in nearly all waters of the globe, in some instances engaged in local fishing, but frequently in work that terminates when the fish are sent back to the United States. Every year a party of men from Gloucester, Provincetown and Boston go to Seattle and from there sail for Behring sea to engage in salt cod fishing. That work, similar to the industry of the Norwegians, brings in heavy receipts of cod to salt and cure.

Red snappers, taken off Florida, have recently attracted much attention as a food fish, and Capt. Frank Cooney has been instrumental in sending Gloucester vessels south for that fish, lately selling many boats for that purpose. Tilefish, a new sea food introduced by the Bureau of Fisheries, is now being taken south of Nantucket, and sold at tempting prices. It was Gloucester vessels that began the search for this fish and today they are landing fares at New York that net a good profit per pound to the fishermen.

One of the most noted and picturesque characters in the history of the Gloucester and Boston fisheries, is Capt. "Sol" Jacobs, who for many years held the high line record in the mackerel fisheries. At one time, he went to the coast of Ireland for mackerel, establishing a reputation that insured him a command after he sold his own craft. Capt. Martin Welsh and Capt. "Thad" Morgan, the latter a Virginian in command of the Gloucester schooner Constellation, later succeeded Captain Jacobs as high liner of the mackerel fleet.

The old time Yankee fishermen have been largely succeeded now by other nationalities and the Boston fleet is largely manned by the Galway Irish, who have settled in Boston and South Boston. The Azorian Portuguese came here along with thousands of other immigrants and settled in Provincetown, and today the fleet from that port is principally manned and owned by Portuguese. Several Scandinavians are among the crews of vessels from Gloucester, Boston, and Provincetown, and the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland natives man many Gloucester craft.

For picturesque, however, we look to the Italians. Years ago a few Sicilians came here, and remembering their efforts in the Mediterranean as fishermen, went to work in dories with a "leg-o-mutton" sail, and dressed in gaudy colors and high boots. Finally, one of them, more enterprising than the rest installed a gasoline motor in his dory, that was the beginning of a fleet of stanch motor craft with cabins, now manned and owned by these Sicilians. It is these motor boats which supply Boston with the choicest of fish, for they only go out a short distance, and return daily with fish as fresh as is possible to get.

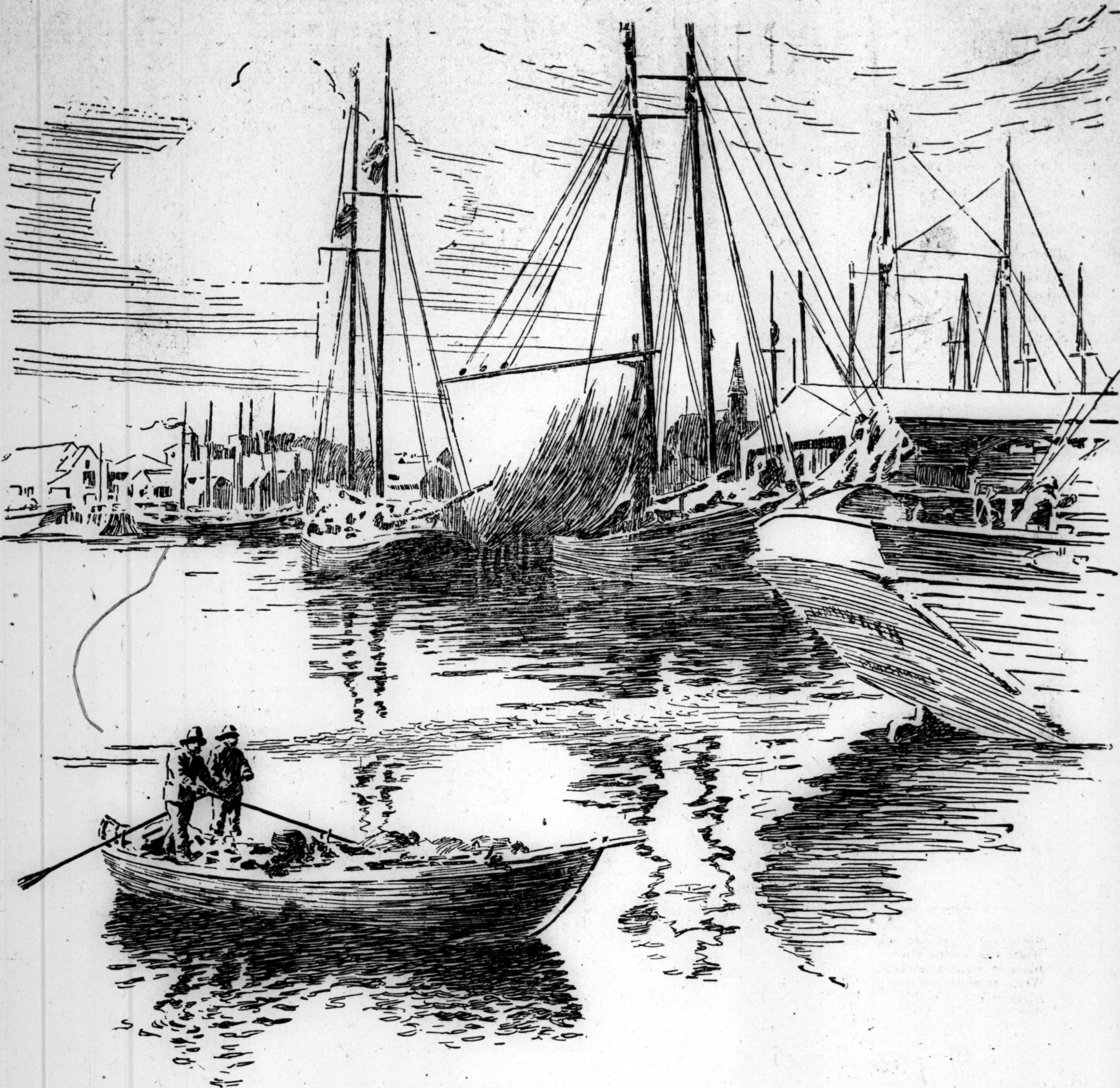
In the days when the fishing industry of Boston was handled at T wharf, and before the \$3,000,000 fish pier was completed at South Boston, the mart was a rendezvous for interesting characters, and many were the skipper who jealously guarded information that might help a contemporary to find a "hole" where fish were abundant.

This is illustrated by the experience of a reporter who one day went to interview a certain Captain Whalen, and finding him on the pier superintending the discharge of an unusually heavy trip, said, "Well, Captain, I hear you are high liner today." Looking up at the questioner, Captain Whalen replied, "Why not?" Undaunted, the reporter asked, "Where did you get your fish, Captain?" And quick as a flash came the reply, "Oh! In the ocean." The questioner, a little restless at his lack of success, said, "I suspected as much," to which the skipper answered, "Den, why did ye ask?" And the interview ended.

Gloucester schooners have been called upon to perform many duties, the latest of which is to act as cargo carrier in the lumber trade between America and Europe. The schooner Elmer E. Gray was recently chartered for this purpose, and left off fishing, to proceed to Canada and there receive a load of lumber destined for Europe, so scarce is ocean tonnage at present.

Then there is the coastwise trading that many former fishing vessels are now used for, principally in Cuba, and Nova Scotia. Many well-known craft in local fishing circles have been disposed of recently for this enterprise. Simultaneously with announcement of the disposal of these craft comes the news that Boston's fleet of steam trawlers is shortly to be increased by three vessels now building on the Great Lakes. Gloucester interests are also considering the type of boat, and one well known company is planning to build two trawlers in Essex County, while other firms are considering adding similar craft to their fleets.

All this is considered in fishing circles as indicating another era of



Fishing vessels tied up in Gloucester harbor

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

WARDEN MOYER  
FOR CONSTRUCTIVE  
ADMINISTRATIONNew Sing Sing Head Well Re-  
ceived by Prisoners and Is  
Likely to Continue League

that industry—the passing of the sail vessel and adoption of steam power. For many years the use of auxiliary engines has been increasing among the fishermen using sail, and now the rapid disposal of so many vessels under existing conditions is taken to indicate the near approach of the steam era.

Advancement of the fishing vessel recalls the early days of fishing, when the word "schooner" became attached to boats of the type that are now known by that name. Tradition says that a Captain Robinson of Gloucester built a vessel in 1713 of similar lines to the so-called schooner. This boat was being launched when a bystander enthusiastically shouted, "Oh! see how she scoons!" The skipper, catching the inspiration, forgot to pronounce the selected name, whatever it may have been, and replied, "A scooner let her be."

From those early days the vessels have undergone many changes, and one of the most important is the adoption of the knockabout, or bowspritless schooner. This vessel is represented by a large portion of the craft now coming to Boston, Gloucester and Provincetown. The first to be built was, it is claimed, the Helen B. Thomas, constructed in 1902. A decade later this type of vessel had so increased in popularity that an attaché of the German embassy at Washington visited the designer, Thomas F. McManus of Dorchester, Mass., with the view to introducing the idea in European waters. A report was made to the German government but nothing further done.

There are now 112 vessels hailing from Boston and engaged in fishing, 216 from Gloucester, 69 from Provincetown, 234 from Lunenburg, N. S., 129 from Yarmouth, N. S., and large numbers from Maine ports, New York, and Pensacola, Fla., as shown by the attaché of the German embassy at Washington visited the designer, Thomas F. McManus of Dorchester, Mass., with the view to introducing the idea in European waters. A report was made to the German government but nothing further done.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since the appointment of William H. Moyer to fill the place formerly held by Thomas Mott Osborne as warden of Sing Sing Prison, there has been much speculation as to whether the Mutual Welfare League, the system of self-government begun and furthered there by Mr. Osborne, would be abolished or continued. The question was put to Warden Moyer by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and this was his reply:

"Whatever system or methods are in existence here now, if those systems or methods are good, it is my intention not only to continue them but to enlarge their influence and increase their effectiveness. Of course, I have been in Sing Sing but two days now, and I am not yet in a position to pass anything like a blanket judgment on conditions here as they stand. But it is my determination not to tear down, but to build up. You may rest assured that my administration will be constructive, just so far as it lies within my power to make it so. It will be my business, my duty, my desire and my privilege to make Sing Sing conditions as pleasant and as profitable for the men here as it is possible for humane and uplifting measures to make them."

Such a statement stills the apprehension that the State Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. Carter, because of the escapes from the prison this year, had decided to curtail the privileges of the men to such an extent that their league would be an organization for self-government in name only. The men themselves have been anticipating some such policy ever since Mr.

Osborne resigned. But since Mr. Moyer has taken up his work, the leaders and the rank and file of the league have come to see that nothing that is good in their organization will be taken away from it.

In common with the friends of prison reform outside the prison, the inmates had been told that the new warden would rule with an iron hand, but under the policy laid down in the warden's statement to this bureau they believe the league will become a more effective instrument for the regeneration of the men who belong to it, than ever.

The new warden was received cordially by the inmates, who are going about their daily tasks now confident that the change in administration will not work out to their disadvantage.

WOMEN'S VOCATIONAL  
OPPORTUNITIES SEEN

NORTON, Mass.—Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 27 and 28, a conference on the vocational opportunities for college women will be held at Wheaton College under the direction of the social committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. This is the first conference of the kind ever held at Wheaton, and it is expected that delegates from most of the women's colleges east of the Mississippi will be present. The field of vocational opportunities open to college women will be brought before the conference in a thorough and systematic manner. The speakers are as follows:

Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocational Bureau, Boston; Mr. Owen Lowrey of New York, manager of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations; Miss Frances Cummings of New York, chairman of the vocational, educational, and guidance committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, New York City; Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. At a later date Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne will give an address at the college.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK  
TO BE AIDED BY  
FARMERS UNIONCooperative Distribution of  
Cows, Swine, Hens and Sheep  
on Credit Is Basis of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The State Farmers Union and Cooperative Association of Texas has undertaken to supply pure-bred live stock including cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, to Texas farmers, in an effort to raise the standard of live stock grown in Texas and also to make farming operations more profitable. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Farmers Union, C. C. Waller of Tarrant County, was appointed chairman of the committee charged with working out details for the cooperative distribution of high class live stock among the Texas farmers, and he has just submitted the report of this committee.

This report recommends that associations be formed in the various communities of the State where good live stock is desired by the farmers, with Fort Worth as the central distributing point to supply these various associations. The plan as outlined is fashioned somewhat after that of the Federal Farm Loan Banks, soon to be established.

Associations formed in the various communities shall have a minimum of 10 members, and any farmer who desires high-grade stock shall make application to his local association. If his application is favorably acted upon, he will be supplied with 10 dairy cows, two pigs and 100 hens, and if he lives in a community where sheep raising can be profitably followed, he will also be supplied with a small flock. This number of good live stock, it is estimated is sufficient to support the average family.

The farmer will not be required to

pay anything on the purchase price of the live stock for a period of two years, and then the amount can be discharged on easy payments. Deferred payments bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is also proposed to establish at least 300 creamery stations over the State to handle the cream produced by the dairy cows distributed under this plan.

It is worth bankers and bankers of other Texas cities have announced their willingness to back the plan financially, and will lend money on this live stock. Arrangements have been made for pens and barns here at which the live stock will be handled and cared for pending distribution to the various sections of the State.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS  
BOON TO SETTLERS

DULUTH, Minn.—Many thousands of woodsmen are employed in the woods between Duluth and the Canadian border, according to J. J. Colton of Ranier, who was recently here on business, says the Herald.

"Contractors are cutting everything from mine lagging to saw logs," said Mr. Colton. "The high prices that are being paid for railroad ties of every description, pulpwood, lagging, cedar poles and posts has caused a rush to be made on these forest products. Thousands of woodsmen are employed in getting out this stuff and the men are being paid from \$30 to \$45 a month."

It is figured that at least 100,000 cords of pulpwood will be cut north of Duluth this winter which will prove a great boon for the settlers who are anxious to clear their lands."

## PERSHING FOR MAJOR-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has nominated Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American expeditionary forces in Mexico, to be a major-general. The following colonels were nominated for promotion to be brigadier-generals: Eben Swift, Francis M. French, Edwin St. J. Greble and Charles G. Treat.

SAND DUNES OF  
INDIANA FOR  
NATIONAL PARKFirst Steps Taken to Preserve  
Wondrous Beauty of the Sand  
Formations and Novel Flora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARY, Ind.—By the formation of the National Dunes Park Association the first steps have been taken toward preserving a part of the 30-mile stretch of virgin wilderness at the foot of Lake Michigan for a national park. Whether the area is conserved as national park, a state park or by some other method, the association has bound itself to acquire and hold some part of the stretch of dunes between Gary and Michigan City, and to ward off encroaching industries.

It is this region that United States Senator Thomas Taggart of Indiana proposes should be set aside in perpetuity as a national park. The Senate passed by unanimous vote Senator Taggart's resolution instructing Secretary of the Interior Lane to report as to the advisability of the project.

Jens Jensen, the Chicago park director, is most hearty in urging that this region be reserved. "The wonderful development of Gary will soon encroach upon this beautiful region," he declares. "It is true that there are no lofty mountains here, not even the giant forests of the West, yet the beauty is here and here are found the rare things of the entire continent. The fact that people come from foreign lands to this spot to observe the interesting vegetation and formations is sufficient tribute to the Indiana dunes. The dunes are the theme of authors, poets, and painters. They encourage a love for the soil, the thing that has made great nations of the European countries. Let us save them, and save them now while we have the opportunity."

It is a former mayor of Gary, A. F. Knotts, who has proved the leader in arousing genuine enthusiasm for the dune park project. Several months ago Mr. Knotts started to write a history of the Kankakee marshes. In his research all roads seemed to lead to the Indiana dunes. He had lived in that region for years and had met many of the nature lovers who came there on their pilgrimages. He thus conceived the idea of keeping some of these sand dunes intact in all of their wild and desolate beauty. In this project he has received able assistance from the members of the Prairie Club.

The wandering dunes are constantly on the move. Shimmering veils of powdered sand sweep over the gleaming mounds and drop gently to the lee side. Soft clouds swirl to the summits and day by day subdue the junipers and oaks and pines that struggle so bravely for their existence. Strange forms are fashioned in the passing of the years. Bold fortresses are slowly reared. Grim turrets are outlined against the sky.

The bird and animal life of the dunes is always interesting. Even one who is a novice as a naturalist can read what is written on the sands by the prowlers of the night. Here a sly raccoon has moved cautiously along. Farther down a couple of muskrats have been prowling, but have scampered back at the approach of a fox. Down along the beach the herons stalk in silent dignity. Balanced on set wings, the gulls hang aloft, while the more venturesome terns skim along the wave crests.

Such is the land of the Indiana dunes, a land that is unlike any other. Such is the region that now it is proposed to set aside in perpetuity as a place for nature study and enjoyment. Its past is rich in history; its future is rich in promise.

CITY OF MUNCIE SELLS  
COAL TO CITIZENS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In spite of threatened boycotts by operators and railroads, the city officers of Muncie continue to receive coal in carload lots, and are disposing of it at prices far below the rates demanded by retail dealers, says the Capital.

An interesting feature of the coal selling at cost at the municipal yard has been the large number of persons who have called at the yard with carts and old wagons and even with baby carriages, some of whom are able to buy only a few cents worth at a time. Fuel is sold in small quantities as 100 pounds, but nobody is permitted to buy more than a ton at a time, and those who call for the coal and do their own carrying save 50 cents on the ton, the coal being sold at the rate of \$4.

It is the plan of the Council and Mayor to begin a probe into the high cost of food here as soon as they place the coal project on a settled basis. Already some investigations along that line have been made. Eggs are now selling as high as 55 cents a dozen, and it is rumored that farmers in some localities hereabouts are selling them as low as 30 cents a dozen. One farmer living near Anthony said he sold eggs at 28 cents a dozen to a buyer last week. But this is higher than ever before known, but country butter is scarce.

Milk dealers have made no denial that they have entered into an agreement that has resulted in boosting the price of that fluid to Muncie consumers from 3½ cents a pint to 4½ cents, and this matter also will be investigated by the city authorities to determine whether the dealers, by their combination, have not violated the Indiana anti-trust statute.



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## REED TONES OF ORGAN CAUSED WITHOUT REEDS

W. E. Haskell, Working Synthetically in Experimenting With Tone Quality Has Achieved Surprising Results

The wonderful scope of the modern organ, according to W. E. Haskell of the Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro, Vt., is due above all else to a larger understanding of tone production among builders. Next in importance he places the improved control of the instrument through the introduction of the electric action. Thus while more artistic tonal effects are made possible through the improved control of the resources at the disposal of the organist, the improvement in the tone itself is due to a better understanding of the mechanics of the tone.

The added beauty of tone in a modern organ, Mr. Haskell is inclined to think, has come largely in response to the demands which the improved mechanism has engendered. In an old-fashioned organ of large size the difficulty of making use of what resources the instrument had was tremendous. Physical strength often determined the fitness of an organist for his post. Incidentally the complicated arrangement of levers and trackers made continuous correct adjustment almost impossible. With the introduction of absolute control over the mechanism of the instrument, not only was comparative reliability established, but the resources of tone now so easily obtainable gave rise to a desire for still greater resources. Hence tone engineers set to work inventing new or improved qualities.

This, Mr. Haskell believes, is responsible for the marked orchestral tendency of the modern organ. It was found to be so easy to imitate in an organ pipe the tone of an orchestral instrument that builders went to an extreme in their reed and string tones, from which a healthy reaction is now apparent in the work of the best builders. This reaction affects not only the tone quality, as witness the increase in warmth of the best modern strings and the smoothness of the modern reeds, but it extends also to the wind pressure. Thus where more than one pressure is used in an instrument, fewer stops are put on the highest pressure and this is considerably less than the extreme high pressure of a few years ago. The ideal tone, says Mr. Haskell, is obtained from a pressure low enough barely to set in motion the vibrating column of air in the pipe. However, it is not practicable to voice stops on extremely low pressure.

In his tonal experiments he has achieved his success by keeping in mind a dictum of Helmholtz. Helmholtz states and proves that all tones are composite. Developing this proposition, Mr. Haskell has worked out this law of voicing: Orchestral tones in an organ are produced by inducing in the air column of a pipe having a given fundamental tone, the harmonics present in the tone of the instrument designed to be imitated.

Mr. Haskell points to the oboe as an example of his thesis. Dissecting the tone of the orchestral oboe, it is found that there is a preponderance of evenly numbered partials or harmonics. There are also present, however, qualifying harmonics of the odd-numbered variety with the third predominating, and a noticeable number of upper partials, say above the fifteenth. In the clarinet, on the other hand, there is a preponderance of unevenly numbered partials, and in the saxophone again, the evenly numbered partials predominate with an admixture of extreme upper partials.

Having ascertained the complexion of these orchestral tones, Mr. Haskell's task was simply to introduce into the organ tone the like harmonics present in the orchestral tones. This led him, all at once, to the discovery of a revolutionary fact in modern organ building, namely, that a reed tone could be produced without a reed. It is true that the flue pipes which Mr. Haskell uses to produce reed tones have been modified in shape and character from other flue pipes, but these modifications are only such as have been necessary to induce the proper kind and number of harmonics.

Thus the reedless oboe pipe that Mr. Haskell makes flares slightly from the mouth to a given point about midway, and from there on is conical. Then the sound waves ascending through the air column are deflected downward when they strike the upper part of the pipe and this deflection generates the odd-numbered partials necessary to characterize the tone. That a pipe of this shape actually does produce an oboe tone is proved by comparison with the ordinary reed oboe. The quality of tone in the two pipes is the same.

To produce a clarinet tone without a reed, Mr. Haskell's experimenting led finally to the construction of a pipe with a cap over it. This is not a stopped pipe, for the diameter of the cap is larger than that of the pipe, and its sides extend down outside the walls of the pipe. At a given point between the mouth and the upper edge of the inner pipe, it was found that the distance between the pipe and the cap on each side must equal the diameter of the top of the pipe. A pipe built after this fashion cannot produce a pure open tone, and the unevenly numbered partials predominate.

The appearance of the reedless saxo-

phone pipe is not what one would expect, for the pipe is of wood, built after a peculiar pattern and with a roller beard. The upper lip is beveled to a sharp edge. The saxophone quality of tone cannot be produced in a round pipe, for the preponderance of evenly numbered partials, together with the admixture of extreme upper partials, which characterizes the tone, cannot be obtained from a round pipe, where the vibrations are reflected toward the center. The value of this work is readily apparent when one considers the difficulty with which the ordinary reed stop is kept in tune. The reedless reeds, of course, are no more prone to variations from the pitch than are any other flue stops.

Mr. Haskell's synthetic experimenting has led him also into other interesting productions. One of these is an open pipe which will produce a 16-foot tone from an eight-foot length. This is done by the insertion in the top of the pipe of a cylinder which extends downward and is open at the bottom and closed at the top. Providing the cylinder is in the proper proportion, there is no interference with the tone quality, but there is a lengthening of the vibrating column of air. This discovery is appreciated by the organ builder, who sometimes is forced by architectural exigencies to put his inclosed pipes through remarkable contortions. It also adds to the number of speaking pipes possible on an organ front, the most of which are usually dummies.

Variations of this idea include the insertion of two cylinders in a pipe, which has also been found successfully to lengthen the vibrating column of air. Needless to say, the tuning sleeve rather than the slot, is employed in pipes of this pattern. Still another variation is the introduction into the lower end of the cylinder of still another cylinder, which also has its effect in a longer vibration length. The same idea has been successfully introduced in the case of stopped pipes.

Mr. Haskell's experiments in string tone have led him away from the extreme "stringiness" which organ builders affected into a reactionary tone of less penetration but far more warmth. The one factor in the development of the string tone which is of more importance than all others, he thinks, is the roller beard. The upper lip he bevels to a knife edge and on the nicking and the proper shape and size of the beard he depends for a warm ethereal tone quality, all of which he strives to obtain from a single rank rather than from two or more ranks tuned at slightly varying pitches.

In the diapasons Mr. Haskell has found that the height of the mouth determines largely the character of the harmonics. He prefers the English to the German diapason quality, because it has a more singing tone. In developing this quality he cuts the mouth wide and low and makes the upper lip blunt. Since the introduction of the cylinder to lengthen the vibrating column does not interfere with the tone quality, Mr. Haskell uses it in most of the diapasons that he builds.

In common with other progressive organ builders Mr. Haskell is always on the lookout not for new tone qualities, for he maintains that there are enough now, but for refinements and improvements of existing methods of producing tone. Unlike many builders, however, he goes at his work synthetically after long and arduous laboratory work in which he dissects the tone qualities that he wants to get before going at the mechanical means to produce these tones. A great advantage in this method of working is his absolute definiteness and the certainty of being able to reproduce a given tone once obtained.

## GERMAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—The new version of "Ariadne auf Naxos" has at length been given at the Königliches Opernhaus under the direction of Leo Blech, after having first been performed in Vienna. The new prologue was not received with particular enthusiasm, but the applause after the rendering of the work itself left nothing to be desired, and Dr. Strauss received a great ovation.

After having been previously produced in Dresden, Hamburg, and other towns, Eugen d'Albert's new opera, "Die tote Augen," has now been performed in a somewhat altered form in reference to the censor at the Deutsches Opernhaus, Berlin. Rudolf Krasselt and Hertha Stolzberg took the leading parts, while the production owed much of its success to Director Hartmann's effective staging with its oriental atmosphere and varied lighting effects.

The royal orchestra has opened its series of symphony concerts with a classical evening devoted to Mozart, Beethoven and Weber, and won general approval under Dr. Strauss' leadership. The second Nikisch concert of the season, on the other hand, was on modern romantic lines. The latter was followed at the Philharmonie shortly after by the first Weingartner concert of the season, at which Brahms' double concerto and Strauss' "Tod und Verklärung" were rendered, the soloists of the evening being the brothers Feuermann, a George Schumann chose Liszt's oratorio "Die heilige Elisabeth" for the subject of the concert given recently by the Singakademie.

Claire Dux, the popular operatic singer, has opened her concert season with a song recital at the Philharmonie. She has been secured as the soloist for the so-called "Königs Concert" in the Gewandhaus at Leipzig, an engagement which confers a special distinction in that it is always offered to the most successful artist of the previous season.

## MELBOURNE AIDED BY MME. MELBA TO HEAR MORE MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia.—"Melbourne is musically starved," was Mme. Melba's dictum upon her return from America, a few months ago. The great artist felt that her native city was as far as music was concerned, in a stagnant condition. The remark stood, too, for her determination to rouse the musical community. Mme. Melba's words achieved their purpose. She has not been content to theorize, but has told Victorians what is being done in music centers in America. She has stimulated a desire to emulate this progress and she has formed a singing class which she herself teaches.

Never has Mme. Melba expended greater energy than on this singing school, which is attended by hundreds of young, eager students from all parts of the Commonwealth. In order to reach her class by 9 o'clock she leaves her country home, "Coombe Cottage," before 8 o'clock in the morning. She hears each student separately and devotes attention to individual requirements. If all else failed to make the present generation realize its musical shortcomings, these lessons, given by Mme. Melba, must build up a splendid foundation for the musical future of Australia.

Quite recently Mme. Melba offered a scholarship, which entitled the successful candidate to two years' free tuition at the conservatorium where she teaches. The offer brought hundreds of singers from all directions. Beauty of voice was, however, not sufficient to win the scholarship. In making her choice Mme. Melba judged each candidate from many points of view. She gauged mental caliber, she took into consideration, among other things, personal appearance, musical intelligence, and last but not least, quality of voice. The successful candidate, Miss Doris Leech, from South Australia, possesses a voice of almost three octaves. According to Mme. Melba's verdict, it is a dramatic soprano, which has been trained as a contralto.

Amongst the students who traveled great distances to study with Mme. Melba, is Miss Peggy Centre, a young American from Honolulu. Within a space of a few months this young enthusiast has made excellent progress. When her voice was first heard in the class it was small. It is now large, melodious and flexible, and bears the hall-mark of Mme. Melba's training.

War conditions are, to a certain extent, responsible for the dearth of music in Melbourne. Social functions have practically ceased, orchestral concerts are almost unheard of, and patriotic concerts are the order of the day.

Since Mme. Melba's return efforts have been made to find work for the artists who are affected by war conditions. A Victorian Vocalists Society has been formed, and holds concerts at which the program is provided by needy artists. In addition municipal concerts are being held at fortnightly intervals. These are under the direction of Dr. Price, the city organist.

All these concerts, however, are of a popular nature and fail to reach the standard attained in this city in pre-war days.

The war, too, is probably responsible for the dearth of visiting artists. In years gone by, Melbourne audiences flocked to hear singers and instrumentalists who came from other lands. For the past two years only about three artists of note have ventured to Australia. As a natural consequence the art of the Commonwealth has felt the change. It is a question whether, after having been thrown on its own resources, the musical community will not emerge stronger and more worth while. That there are musical talent, appreciation and wonderful voices in Australia, no one doubts. The question that interests the lover of Australian music is how long it will be before such a thing as "musical starvation" is unheard of in the land.

## "MESSIAH" TO BE SUNG OUTDOORS IN SAN ANTONIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—On the evening of Friday, Dec. 22, an outdoor celebration is to be given under the auspices of the San Antonio Rotary Club in Travis Park, opposite the St. Anthony Hotel, at which Handel's "Messiah" will be sung in the open air by the San Antonio Municipal Chorus, assisted by local soloists and a local orchestra, under the baton of H. W. B. Barnes. A giant shell is to be erected off on all sides of the park to permit the audience undisturbed possession of the entire park area. This is San Antonio's first step toward the community music movement.

Starting about 7 p. m. there will be a concert in which the massed bands from Ft. Sam Houston and Camp Wilson will participate, under the direction of Mr. Barnes. The 12 oratorios of Mr. Handel will give a total of about 400 musicians. There will also be a male chorus of 500 National Guardsmen from Camp Wilson to sing the "Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust," and "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhäuser," with Mr. Barnes directing.

As the finale of the evening, the "Hallelujah" chorus will be used in place of the "Amen" chorus of the "Messiah," the municipal chorus, the soldiers' chorus, the orchestra, soloists and massed bands uniting.

## PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Walter Damrosch created mixed emotions in the New York Symphony concert, at which Harold Bauer was soloist, by performing Percy Grainger's "In a Nutshell" suite at the close, after Mr. Bauer had played with the orchestra, Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Djinns," and then the same composer's "Symphonic Variations." The spiritual and intellectual of the music of the pious organist of St. Clothilde were clearly not in the tonal picture with Grainger's antipodal humor: the "Gumsucker's March" in that milieu was like a hoodlums' parade under the windows of the contemplative serenity of a Quaker meeting. Every noise-making possibility in the way of brass and bells, of steel bars and lidless piano, was utilized to vie with and bring into utmost, that defaced if it did not efface the happy memory of Harold Bauer's interpretations—continent, firm and clear, faultless in technical control, keenly sensitive to the value of accent and of rhythm. A platform presence of modest manliness predisposed to favorable judgment an audience of satisfactory numbers, in which professional musicians—who are drawn to Bauer—were in marked evidence.

The Metropolitan company brought "Lohengrin" for its weekly performance. All seats were sold, and the real test of the night was Arthur Bodanzky, whose stature and authority as a conductor seem to grow with each performance he directs. There was no extravagant expenditure of obvious physical energy on his part, but as he was watched from a seat far forward the purpose of the man shone in his face: there was nothing done on the stage or in the orchestra pit, it seemed, that escaped his travelling anxiety to bring from the score the last atom of beauty and of meaning. Otto Gortitz in the somberness of Telramund was as forceful as his funny in the caperings of Mozart's Papageno. Marie Rappold was an Elsa most guilty of visage, not for all the clear precision of her voice, the head and not the heart ruled her enactment. Margarette Ober was superbly dramatic as Ortrud; Carl Braun realized the picture of the majesty of Heinrich, and Jacques Urlus was not much to look at but everything to hear as Lohengrin.

A dull evening was that of the Choral Society performing "The Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz. The soloists were Julia Heinrich, soprano; Walter Pontius, tenor; Henri Scott—of the Metropolitan Opera Company—and Henry Hotz, basses. The audience missed the operatic setting and accented the present generation, and the soloists were so closely tied to the book that Marguerite's love duo with Faust became all but ridiculous, since although standing side by side in their impassioned declarations, the singers did not once glance at each other. Henri Scott was the best of the quartet, giving some degree of animation as well as a robust voice to a role for which his creditable Mephisto in Gounod's work has qualified him. The chorus, under Henry G. Thunders' baton, had been carefully drilled, and it was responsive to his definite and imperturbable baton, but the orchestra had not enjoyed the advantage of sufficient rehearsal with the singers, and played too much in the vein of the anxious inquirer a good deal of the time.

Of particular interest was Efram Zimbalist's performance with the Philadelphia orchestra of a new concerto for violin by Frederick Stock, director of the Chicago orchestra. Leopold Stokowski was obliged to be absent and Thaddeus Rich led creditably in his place. In February, 1915, Mr. Stock's symphony in C minor was played by our orchestra, and it was then very generally found dusty and dry. The new work is wanting in spontaneity often, but it has plenty of ideas worth the instrumental discussion bestowed on them and formulated with the practiced hand of one who knows the resources of the instruments engaged. The violin is always to the fore, in a singular degree. The execution calls for extraordinary technique, and Zimbalist's performance in its technical aspect was sheer wizardry. The tone was translucent and it seemed impossible for the bow to go wrong. Another new work on the program, "June," by Arne Oldberg of Northwestern University, led by the composer—did not strongly appeal. The pigment crowded the limited canvas in the effort to achieve color, and the result spelled heterogeneity.

## INDIANAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The third concert of the season by the Indianapolis Orchestra, given on Sunday, Dec. 10, was devoted chiefly to the works of American composers. The program: Dramatic overture, "Melpomene," Chadwick; romantic suite "Viviana," "Serenade," "Triumph of Love," "Nuptial Feast," Herbert; allegro from first violin concerto, Paganini; four character pieces, Foote; "Legend" and "Village Festival" from the "Indian" suite, MacDowell.

Mrs. Marie Dawson Worrell was the soloist. The Indianapolis Orchestra and the Peoples Chorus will cooperate in presenting the "Messiah" of Handel on Dec. 17.

## INTERSTATE OPERA CLOSSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CLEVELAND, O.—The Interstate Opera Company, organized to give two performances a week in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Detroit, disbanded here Dec. 7 and a special train carried a large part of the company back to New York. Lack of patronage is given as the reason.

## MISS GERHARDT SINGS AS SOLOIST WITH ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Gerhardt, soloist, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Dec. 15: Mozart, symphony in D major (K. 385); Wagner, songs with orchestra, "Siegfried's Träume," "Siegfried's Farewell," "Der Ring," "Verborghheit" and "Er ist's"; Tchaikovsky, suite in D minor, op. 43.

There is a kind of soloist that fits poorly into the plans of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Gerhardt is a striking example. No fault can be found with her, however, for being that kind. The difficulty arises from a rule which the artistic administrator of the concert seems to have laid down inflexibly, that no singer may take part in the programs, except with accompaniment of orchestra. The rule works delightfully with opera artists, who can come before the public with some classic aria that has a beautiful vocal melody and an impressive orchestral setting. But it works poorly with an artist like the one who assisted at this concert, whose efforts are confined to songs. For such an artist must needs inflict on her listeners pieces with orchestral accompaniment arranged from piano. Almost invariably these are dull things, no matter who the arranger is; and the better the work in its original form, the worse, usually, it sounds in the adapted form. Hence the performance of the second group of solo pieces on Friday afternoon, Wolf's "Der Freund," "Verborghheit" and "Er ist's," could rebound little to the praise of the visitor and little, too, to the pleasure of the audience.

These selections have been heard before at the Symphony concerts, and like Liszt's "Lorelei," they are in the repertoire apparently to them. They might sound fairly well under certain program conditions, even as that place does. But they are unspeakably weak when heard on the same day with Wagner's "Träume," which itself is much put to service because of the conductor's insistence on orchestral songs.

"Träume," to all intents and purposes an opera aria and not a song at all, was the piece which best gave scope for the soloist's technical and interpretive powers. Miss Gerhardt's tone found itself heightened against the Wagnerian instrumentation. Her exquisite phrasing found itself answered in the phrasing of violin, flute, oboe, clarinet and horn by the master musicians of the orchestra. Style, balance, blend and everything else that goes to make up brilliant execution were exemplified on the part of singer, conductor and players in a way to make the occasion memorable.

The solo numbers carried the principal burden of the day, since the Mozart and Tchaikovsky pieces are not the kind that stir listeners profoundly. Dr. Muck's reading of the symphony had great clarity; and in spite of the large volume of tone he permitted, and in spite of the heavy thrusts he gave to the rhythmic accents, it had much charm. The suite was of interest in its fourth movement, the marche-miniature, heard for the first time at these concerts, and in its fifth movement, the scherzo, for the light it throws on the music of Tchaikovsky's successor in the Russian school, Stravinsky. The march might do for the triumph of the prince and the princess in the ballet of the "Fire Bird." The little whining theme in the trio of the scherzo is certainly the prototype of the barrel-organ tune in the opening scene of the pantomime burlesque, "Pétouchka."

## CHOIR PLACES IN CONTRAST MUSIC OF TWO RUSSIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Russian Cathedral Choir—Concert at Aeolian Hall, New York, N. Y., evening of Dec. 9. The program comprised settings of the Russian or Orthodox liturgy by Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff, and was directed by Ivan T. Gorokhoff.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One needs the right environment properly to appreciate Russian church music. The soaring sweetness of boys' voices and the rich profundities of bass cantors make their strongest appeal when they are heard amid the surroundings of a Byzantine basilica. There one hears but does not see the singers. Unaccompanied voices come stealing through great spaces and mysterious distances. To hear in succession in one evening two settings of the Greek liturgy from a concert platform, without instrumental accompaniment or the breaks due to the fulfillment of the priestly office, and to follow a choir chanting in a strange tongue imposes a strain upon an audience.

And yet despite these drawbacks the choir of the Russian Cathedral of New York made a deep impression at the Aeolian Hall, where an audience including native residents as well as members of the Russian colony gathered to hear settings of the Orthodox liturgy by Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff. Now and then there might be a little lagging on the part of a single boy's voice, but as a whole the pitch was perfectly sustained, and there were thrilling moments of almost celestial sweetness and rich, deep-chested harmonies. Of the two settings of the liturgy that by Rachmaninoff is more truly and typically Russian.

In his church music as in his secular composition Tchaikovsky proves himself less Slavic than cosmopolitan. His music might be a setting of the Roman Catholic mass rather than of the Greek church service, as its formalism and its fugal and contrapuntal devices show. Not so with Rachmaninoff. He is strictly Slavic—a Russian

of the Russians, and has caught the spirit of Bortniansky, the father of Russian church music. His settings of the Beatitudes and of the Cherubim Hymn are fraught with rare beauty and devotional feeling. In the former the dignified and richly sonorous chanting in monophony of the bass cantor sustained against the harmonized phrases of the choir, the sub-bass rolling off still deeper profundities, created a great impression. There were strange and daring harmonic effects, but they conveyed no thought that the composer was designedly straying from orthodox lines and trying to be original. On the contrary, they revived recollections of the primitive traditional chants to be heard in the basilicas of Southern Russia or of the Ukraine, as well as in the Lavra of Kiev, ancient and conservative strongholds of the Orthodox.

Mr. Gorokhoff proved himself a masterful conductor, and obtained wonderful tonal gradations and perfect unanimity. Rarely did he beat time, for Russian church music does not lend itself to metronomic methods. But, by insignificant movements of the hands and with gestures as of one playing an instrument rather than conducting, he secured a perfectly even entry and an equally unanimous let-off, as well as complete cohesion. Nor did the pitch vary by a fraction of a semitone at any stage of the evening, though one never detected the conductor in conveying the keynote. At the close of the program, in response to sincere and sustained applause from an audience which maintained an appropriate attitude during the singing, the choir chanted an exquisite "Alleluia," akin to a folk song or carol, following it with "Hymn to the Emperor," which was pleasant to hear sung as a prayer and without martial pomp and circumstance.

## TORONTO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Leo Ornstein was the soloist at a recent concert of the Academy Quartet. He played the prelude, fugue and variations, César Franck; "Reflets dans l'eau," Debussy; "The Brave Little Sailor," Korngold; nocturne, F. sharp major, Chopin; "Kreisleriana," No. 8, Schumann; "The Nightingale," Albinetti-Liszt; "Mephisto" waltz, Liszt, and his own grotesque "A la Chinoise," "Wild Men's Dance" and "Impressions of the Thames." The quartet, at present made up of Luigi von Kunits, formerly concertmaster of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, first violin; Arthur Ely, second violin; Alfred Bruce, late of the Scottish Orchestra, violinist, and Leo Smith, cellist, played the G major, op. 76 of Haydn; fragment, opus posthumous, Schubert, and D major, op. 18, Beethoven. Arnold Stephenson is to be the soloist at the January concert.



Aria from "La Fontaine." Idyl, Op. 34—Ch. Lysberg.

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Miss M. E. FIELD, Miss M. E. FIELD  
Miss M. E. FIELD, Miss M. E. FIELD  
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## BOSTON RECITALS AND CONCERTS

The Boston National Opera Company, Max Rabinoff, director, comes to the Boston Opera House for the week of Jan. 1, giving six evening performances and a Saturday matinee. Its repertoire will comprise Giordano's "Andrea Chénier," Mascagni's "Iris," Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" and "Bohème," Montemassi's "Love of Three Kings," Gounod's "Faust" and Verdi's "Aida."

The singers in the company include Tamaki Miura, Francesca Peralta, Mabel Riegelman, Blanca Saroya, Maggie Teyte, Luisa Villani, Maria Gay, Elvira Leveroni, Maria Winietskaja, Romeo Bosacchi, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Zenatello, George Baklanoff, Vicente Ballester, Thomas Chalmers, Giorgio Puliti, Paolo Ananias, Virgilio Lazzari and José Mardones, Roberto Maranzoni, Fulgenzio Guerrieri and Adolf Schmid are the conductors.

The performances are scheduled as follows:

Monday, Jan. 1, "Andrea Chénier."  
Tuesday, Jan. 2, "Madama Butterfly."  
Wednesday, Jan. 3, "Love of Three Kings."  
Thursday, Jan. 4, "Iris."  
Friday, Jan. 5, "Faust."  
Saturday, Jan. 6, afternoon, "Bohème," evening, "Aida."

## Handel and Haydn Society

Tomorrow evening, in Symphony Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, the Handel and Haydn Society will give its annual performance of the "Messiah." Emil Mollenhauer, conducting. The following soloists will assist: Miss Laura Littlefield, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass.

The oratorio will be repeated on Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock, with the same soloists, with the exception of the soprano. On that evening Mrs. Evelyn Scotney will sing the soprano solo part.

## Flonzaley Quartet

On Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 8:15 o'clock, the Flonzaley Quartet will give their "extra" concert. They will have two new numbers on their program by modern composers, a quartet by Ernest Bloch and a suite for two violins by Emanuel Moor. The concert will close with Haydn's quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1.

## Cincinnati Orchestra

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Kunwald, conductor, appears in Symphony Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 11, presenting the "Domestic" symphony of Strauss as its leading number.

## Concerts Announced

On the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 24, Jacques Thibaud, violinist, and George Copeland, pianist, appear in Symphony Hall.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 31, Mme. Gaski, soprano, appears in recital in Symphony Hall.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock, Louis Graveure, baritone, will give a song recital.

On the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 6, Mme. Povla Frisch, soprano, gives a recital in Jordan Hall.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 7, Fritz Kreisler, violinist, appears in Symphony Hall.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, Miss Evelyn Starr, violinist, will give a second recital at Jordan Hall. She will be assisted by Richard Epstein, pianist.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 14, Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears in Symphony Hall.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, will give a recital, assisted by Sturkow Ryder, pianist.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, Evan Williams, tenor, will give a recital of favorite ballads and classic songs.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, Oliver Denton, pianist, will be heard in recital.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock, Reinhold Warlich, baritone, will make his first Boston appearance in song recital, with Fritz Kreisler playing his piano accompaniment.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 25, the Flonzaley Quartet will give the second of their regular concerts.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 26, Harold Bauer will be heard in piano recital. "Composers of Today," his program is entitled.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, Miss Elena Gerhardt, soprano, will give a song recital.

## Symphony Concerts

Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of Dec. 22 and 23, presenting the Schumann piano concerto in A minor. The orchestra will present the "Faust" symphony of Liszt, with the tenor and bass sections of the Choral Music Society, and with Arthur Hackett, tenor, assisting.

At the concert of Dec. 29 and 30 the orchestra will present Beethoven's eighth symphony, Balakireff's tone poem, "Tamara," and George Schumann's symphonic variations on a chorale, op. 24.

## Spalding-Powell Concert

Albert Spalding, violinist, and John Powell, pianist, appear at the Copley Theater on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the music department of Harvard University, giving a concert in behalf of the French musicians' fund. Their program is as follows:

Mr. Spalding (accompanied by Mr. Powell): Sonata in D, Handel; "Prelude du Deluge," Saint-Saëns; moto perpetuo, Buxtehude; "Alakana," Spalding; Hungarian dance, No. 1, Brahms-Jochims; "Abendlied," Schumann; polonaise in D, Wieniawski; Mr. Powell: Sonata "Appassionata," Beethoven; nocturne in F major, Chopin; "Carnaval," Schumann.

## Longy Club

The Longy Club, comprising wind instrument players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Georges Longy, the soloist, gives its

second concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Jan. 15. The assisting artist will be Mrs. Martha Atwood Baker, soprano, who will sing a group of songs with Mrs. Mary Shaw Swann playing her accompaniment. The program is as follows:

Thullie, sextet, op. 6, for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon and piano (allergo, larghetto, gavotte and finale); Longy Club: Songs: Chausson, "Chanson perpétuelle"; Debussy, "Le jardin mouillé"; Fauré, "Le soir"; Grovlez, "Serenade"; Mrs. Baker, Enesco, duxtor for two flutes, oboe, English horn, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons (doucement, menuet lent and allegretto); Longy Club.

## Choral Music Society

The Choral Music Society, Stephen Townsend, conductor, gives its first concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock, presenting Grainger's "Merry Wedding," Lewis' "Consolation of Music" and short works by Osgood, Gretchen, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Lang, Ladmirault, Chadwick and Stanford. The accompanying music will be played by a small group of Boston Symphony men, John P. Marshall, organist, and Samuel Endicott, pianist.

## Steinert Hall Announcements

Among the January concerts in Steinert Hall are the following: Jan. 2, afternoon, Kniesel Quartet, with Mme. Olga Samoroff, pianist, assisting; Jan. 16, afternoon, Lucille Orrell, violinist, and Hugh Allan, tenor; evening, Persis Cox, pianist, and Julia Pickard, violinist; Jan. 20, afternoon, Mme. Fanny Bloomfield Zelsler, pianist; Jan. 23, afternoon, Mme. Yolande Merö, pianist.

## From the Conservatory

James Cutler Dunn Parker, a Boston composer, was memorialized at a concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra and advanced students, George W. Chadwick conductor, in Jordan Hall last evening. The contralto and chorus from "The Redemption Hymn," which older Bostonians remember as given by the Handel and Haydn Society in the early '70's, was effectively produced by the Conservatory chorus, with Marie O'Connell '16 as soloist. Mr. Parker was for nearly 40 years a member of the conservatory faculty.

Another important number was the Handel concerto in B flat major, No. 12, for organ and orchestra, with cadenzas and additional accompaniments by G. W. Chadwick. Marshall S. Bidwell of Great Barrington, who has previously made several public appearances at the conservatory, was at the organ. Ruten Y. Robinson, tenor, of Salt Lake City sang the recitative and aria "Comfort, Ye My People," from "The Messiah." In the Grieg piano-forte concerto in A minor the orchestra in the first movement accompanied Clara Larsen of Lacrosse, Wis.; in the second and third movements, William Haddon of Dorchester. The program ended with three movements of the ballet music from Rubinstein's "Fenams."

## ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Symphony Orchestra gave three concerts the past week. At the first—a "popular" concert—Ludwig Pleier, first cellist of the orchestra, was soloist. The program contained a varied list of lighter numbers, in addition to Smetana's opera, "The Sold Bride," which was played recently at the Symphony concerts. At the other two concerts, the following program was offered:

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; symphonic fantasia, Boyle; Intermezzi Goldoni, for strings, op. 127, Bossi; symphony No. 6, in B minor, "Pathétique," op. 74, Tschalkowsky.

The University Musical Research Club gave a program of Indian music. Included in the numbers was "The Sacred Tree of the Omahas," composed by Henry P. Eames, president of the Society of American Musicians.

## ART MUSEUM OPEN FREE IN HOLIDAYS

The trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts announce the free opening of the museum for Christmas week. The museum will be closed on Christmas Day, but, with this exception, will be open free from Saturday, Dec. 23, through Monday, Jan. 1. On the five days from Dec. 26 through Dec. 30, a dozent will meet visitors at the Huntington Avenue entrance at 3 o'clock. Those desiring such guidance will be conducted through the galleries, the objects of unusual interest and importance which should be known by every citizen of Boston, being pointed out.

The usual Sunday talks will be given: On Dec. 24 at 2:45 p. m., by Henry L. Seaver, on glass; at 3:30 by Kollro Tomita, on the special exhibition of Japanese prints; on Dec. 31, at 2:45, by Philip L. Hale, on "The Modernists"; at 3:30 by Vesper L. George, on "The Purpose and Limitation of Applied Design."

## FORD CASE DEMURRERS UPHOLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three demurrers which the Navy League entered to Henry Ford's defense in the \$100,000 libel suit of the league, based on his published advertisements attacking military preparedness, were sustained Friday in the local Supreme Court, and the case will go to trial on its merits.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—Spectacle, 8:15. Colonial—Otis Skinner, 8:15. Copley—The Admirable Crichton, 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Majestic—Bunker Bean, 8:15. Park Square—The Great Lover, 8:15. Plymouth—Somebody's Luggage, 8:15. Shubert—You're in Love, 8:30. Tremont—Betty, musical comedy, 8:15. Wilbur—The Cinderella Man, 8:15. Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Boston Opera House, 2; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Shubert, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:15.

## MME. GRACE LESLIE GIVES SONG PROGRAM

Mme. Grace Leslie, Contralto—Recital in Steinert Hall, with Everett Titcomb playing the accompaniment; evening of Dec. 15. The program: "Aufenthal," Schubert; "Sapphic Ode" and "Der Schmelzer," Brahms; "Bescheidene Liebe," Wolf; "Unter Sternen," Weingartner; "Ouvre-moi ta porte" and "Tradition," folk songs; "O Don Fatale," Verdi; "East-ern Song," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Song of the Hebrew Maiden," Morgensky; "Green" and "Air de Lis," Debussy; "Lullaby," Scott; "War," Rogers; "The Sea Child," When I Stood Upon the Sands and "A Birthday," Titcomb.

Mme. Leslie has a voice of wide range and of a generally pleasing quality. She has independent and convincing ideas of interpretation and a good idea of engaging the cooperation of her hearers in searching out the meaning of her pieces. She sings like one who has studied the theory of her art seriously, and like one who reads literature as well as music. She shows much promise of success on the recital platform, though she has a large amount of work to do in the studio before she can come before the public with vocal authority. It is remarkable that having such an incompletely schooled voice, she could make Verdi's aria so impressive as she did. Of good musical judgment in her singing, she is also of good judgment in her choice of musical company, having prepared her program with a pianist, Mr. Titcomb, whose playing is both able and individual.

## CINCINNATI NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—An interesting innovation in Cincinnati's musical activities was the beginning Saturday, Dec. 9, of a series of 20 municipal organ recitals at Music Hall. The recitals will be given on consecutive Saturday afternoons by Herbert Sisson, pupil of Alexander Gullmant. The venture is under the auspices of a number of prominent citizens. A nominal charge of 10 cents is made.

Despite the fact that the newly organized Interstate Opera Company gave two extremely artistic performances of "The Pearl Fishers" and "Tristan and Isolde" Thanksgiving afternoon and evening at Music Hall, the attendance was not up to expectations. The opera scheduled for Thursday, Dec. 7, was canceled.

Establishing a precedent, the Sunday popular concert of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Ernst Kunwald conducting, was given in the evening on Dec. 3 instead of in the afternoon. The program:

Overture, "Martha," Plotow; march, "Héroïque," D. major, Schubert; aria, "A Bohème," Puccini; "Aladdin," Chinese suite, Kelley; overture, "Flying Dutchman," Wagner; aria, "Celeste Aida," Verdi; "Molly on the Shore," Grainger; overture, "Die Fledermaus," Strauss.

At Emery Auditorium Friday afternoon (Dec. 8) and Saturday (Dec. 9) the Symphony Orchestra, directed by Dr. Kunwald, gave the following program with Julia Culp as soloist:

Overture, "Anacreon," Cherubini; symphony No. 7, E major, Bruckner (first Cincinnati performance); aria, "Il lamento d'Arianna," Monteverdi; overture, "Husitzka," Dvorak; songs: "Feldensmarkt," "Vor dem Fenster," "Schwalbe, sag mir an" and "Botschaft," Brahms.

At Music Hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, Alma Gluck, soprano, assisted by Paul Reimers, tenor, appeared in the last of the artist series. The program:

"Rossignol Amoureux," Rameau; "Un moto di gioia," Mozart; "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" Handel; "So Sweet Is She," old English; "Der Kuss," Beethoven; Mme. Gluck, Group of songs, Mr. Reimers, "Die Post," Schubert; "Der Sandmann," Schumann; "Kanzonetten," Loewe; "Fantoches," Debussy; "The Answer," Rachmaninoff; Mme. Gluck, "Au clair de la lune," "Der Hans und die Liesel," Buzzi-Pecora; Mme. Gluck and Mr. Reimers, "Miller's Daughter," Horstman; "Bird of the Wilderness," Harris; "Disappointment," Homer; "Dinna Ask Me," La Forge; Mme. Gluck, "Du, Du Liegst mir im Herzen," folk song; "Maedele Ruck Ruck, Ruck," folk song; Mme. Gluck and Mr. Reimers.

## DETROIT NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Orpheus Club began its twelfth season with the presentation of Lora Hoffman, soprano, as soloist Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. On her program were French and German standard songs and several compositions by American composers. The Orpheus Club continues under the direction of Charles Frederick Morse.

The Detroit Symphony String Quartet Tuesday evening gave the first concert in a course to be given under the auspices of the Detroit Institute of Musical Art. The program:

Quartet, No. 13, Mozart; "The Mill," op. 102, No. 3, Ratz; "Der Schmetterling," op. 34, Rakez; gavotte, op. 75, Basini; andante, op. 17, No. 2, Rubinstein; quartet, op. 26, Dvorak.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch's piano recital in Ann Arbor Tuesday evening attracted an audience from Detroit. His program follows:

Variations, "The Harmonious Blacksmith," Handel; rondo espressivo, P. E. Bach; "Le coucou," Debussy; gavotte, B minor (arranged by Saint-Saëns), J. S. Bach; sonata, G minor, op. 22, Schumann; nocturne, F major, op. 15, etude, op. 10, No. 8, value, A major, op. 34, Chopin; "Fros de la mer," Arensky; gavotte, G minor; caprice-burlesque, op. 3, Gabrilowitsch.

## MINNESOTA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The musical week opened with one of the popular concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in which its members seem to play with even more sureness and vigor than in their Thursday and Friday evening offerings. The soloist on Sunday was Arthur Hartmann, violinist, and the program:

"Marche Joyeuse," Chabrier; overture, "Carnaval," Dvorak; love scene from "Romeo and Juliet," symphony, Berlioz; concerto for violin in B minor, No. 3, op. 61, Saint-Saëns; légende, "The Enchanted Lake," Lladov; reverie and serenade, Massenet; capriccio Italien, Tschalkowsky.

The second concert of the season

of the Chamber Music Society was given Tuesday evening. The Minneapolis String Quartet, composed of Richard Czerwonky, Franz Dicks, Karl Scheurer and Cornelius van Vliet, played the following program:

Quartet in G minor, Joseph Haydn; concerto for two violins and piano, J. S. Bach; quartet in C minor, Hugo Kaun.

The three remaining events of the series will be a song recital, by Marcelle Craft, the Minneapolis Quartet in another program, and a concert by the Kniesel Quartet.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The St. Paul Oratorio Society sang Mendelssohn's "Elijah" Tuesday evening at the Peoples Church, with Francis Rosenthal, basso; J. Austin Williams, tenor; Beale Mae Fasolt, soprano, and Mildred Langtry, contralto, as soloists. The chorus was conducted by Bruce Knowlton and George Fairclough was at the organ.

The fortnightly concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra was given at the Auditorium Thursday evening, with the same program as for the Friday evening concert in Minneapolis.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Zandonai's opera, "Francesca da Rimini," which was announced for its first American production by the Boston Opera Company just before that organization disbanded, is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Friday, Dec. 22. The libretto of the work is an abridgment of d'Annunzio's play, "Francesca da Rimini," which was produced for the first time in Rome 15 years ago, with Eleonora Duse in the title role. The singer to take the name part in the Metropolitan production is Mme. Frances Alda. The tenor who sings the music of Paolo is Mr. Martinelli. The baritone to be heard in the role of Giovanni is Mr. Amato. The artists in the minor roles are Mmes. Mason, Garrison, Sparkes, Braslau, Delaunais and Perini, and Messrs. Tegani and Bada. The conductor will be Mr. Polacco.

A program of Tschalkowsky's orchestral music will be presented at the Manhattan Opera House on New Year's Eve, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch directing. The "Pathetic" symphony and the "Francesca da Rimini" symphonic poem will be given, together with the B flat minor piano concerto, with Mr. Gabrilowitsch taking the piano part and yielding place as conductor to Arnold Volpe.

Two sonatas, Mozart's in B flat and Franck's in A major, will be played by Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud at their second appearance in Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon, Dec. 30. Solo numbers on the program are Schumann's toccata and "Scenes from Childhood," by the pianist, and Chausson's "Poème," by the violinist.

At a concert of old music which Sam Franko will give in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, Antonio Vivaldi's concerto grosso in D minor, hitherto known as a concerto for organ, by Friedemann Bach, will be produced.

Programs announced by Josef Stransky, conductor of the Philharmonic Society, to be given in Carnegie Hall, include the following:

Jan. 5—Miss Elena Gerhardt, soloist; Goldmark, overture, "Spring"; Dvorak, symphony No. 4 in G major; Wolf, songs; Debussy, two nocturnes for orchestra; Liszt, Hungarian rhapsody, No. 1.

Jan. 11 and 12—Efrim Zimbalist, soloist; Brahms, "Tragic" overture; Hubay, concerto for violin and orchestra; Goldmark, symphonic poem, "Samson"; Tschalkowsky, "Pathetic" symphony.

Alphonse Grieg, baritone, will give his first New York recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19.

## MILWAUKEE NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra played for the first time in Milwaukee the dance rhapsody of Delius, a composition which was first performed, in 1909, at Hereford, England. The concert included Brahms' symphony No. 1, in C minor; the Bach-Abert prelude, chorale, and fugue; Enesco's Rumanian rhapsody No. 1, in A major, and six variations of a Russian theme.

Five hundred voices from the A Capella chorus and the Arion Musical Club will sing the "Hallelujah" chorus at the presentation of Handel's "Messiah" in the Auditorium, Dec. 28. The soloists will include Mrs. Louis Auer, soprano; W. O. Goodrich, bass; Beecher Burton, tenor, and Elsa Bloed, alto. The Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, augmented by some of the players of the Chicago orchestra, will accompany.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO BE ARKANSAS ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The defeat of two of the three amendments submitted at the election of Nov. 7 has strengthened the hands of the element in the State favoring the calling of a new constitutional convention by the next Legislature. Those who urge that one of the State's greatest needs is a new and more modern constitution see more hope.

Through the defeat of the initiative and referendum amendment, largely because it was attacked as unsound by many legal authorities, among them United States Senator-elect W. F. Kirby, who was an associate justice of the Supreme Court before the election, the new constitution forces have gained the unqualified support of organized labor. It was the State Federation of Labor, which initiated the initiative and referendum amendment to make certain changes in the present initiative and referendum clause. Heretofore leaders of the federation had opposed a new constitution. Now, however, they say they are convinced that the present constitution cannot be amended along the lines they approve and that a new organic law is the only relief.

## SIDE-WHEELER ON LONG TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—After steaming down the Atlantic coast, from Philadelphia under her own power, despite rough seas, the side-wheel paddle-propelled excursion steamer City of Tampa arrived recently. On making a few repairs, she will continue her voyage to Tampa unaided.

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## SOCIALISTS OF BERLIN AND THE VORWAERTS

Gathering at German Capital  
Deals With Position of Paper  
Under Party Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—Following upon meetings held to discuss the subject in various districts, a meeting of all the Social Democratic electoral unions of Berlin and the neighborhood has been held to deal with the position created by the party executive's capture of the Vorwärts. The meeting was attended by 355 delegates and other Socialist officials, including the editorial staff of the paper and several members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet.

Herr Hoffmann, as reporter, opened the proceedings with a review of the circumstances attending the re-appearance of the Vorwärts, after its last suppression, and he went on to declare that the paper no longer represented the view of the Social Democratic electoral union in Berlin, despite the fact that it was the latter's property, but that it was being made to support the policy of August 4, which was not a real Socialist policy at all. On behalf of the central executive committee for Berlin, therefore, he submitted to the meeting a resolution demanding that the party executive should retract the steps it had taken and proposing that in the event of its refusal, members of the party should be called upon to discontinue their subscriptions to the Vorwärts, and that the latter should be replaced by opposition Socialist papers from elsewhere and by flysheets.

These proposals were opposed by the delegates from the Teltow-Beeskow districts as being weak and they brought forward motions of their own in favor of proclaiming a boycott of the Vorwärts and the foundation of another Berlin paper in its place. They also advocated the cessation of the payment of membership fees to the party executive, the immediate resignation of the old editorial staff of the Vorwärts, and the step urged in vain by Rosa Luxemburg at a general meeting in June, namely, that the leaders of the opposition in Berlin should enter into immediate communication with the opposition element throughout the country with a view to combating a party executive that was no longer Socialist, but had become an organ of the Government.

The debate turned mainly on the question as to which resolution should be adopted. The spokesmen of the majority within the Berlin organization, especially Ledebour and Haase, argued that the resolution brought forward by Herr Hoffmann would also practically amount to a boycott of the Vorwärts, if adopted but that the cessation of the payment of membership fees would give the party executive an opportunity to impress the unlightened masses with the cry that the opposition was bent on dividing the party. That there was such an unlightened mass was proved, they contended, by the fact that it had been possible for the officials of the party to act as they had done. They denied, moreover, that such a step would be efficacious for the reason that the various Socialist organizations had been weakened to such an extent that in any case they were scarcely able to continue their contributions to the party funds, while in the case of Greater Berlin the practical effect would be all the smaller in that the former treasurer of the Berlin organizations had paid in \$2,000 marks too much, so that the party executive was in possession of a goodly advance from the metropolis and its neighborhood.

The debate became extremely sharp for a time, but finally all were able to approve a motion put forward by Ledebour and Hoffmann against the election in future to any office in the party of any of those concerned in the capture of the Vorwärts. The motion in favor of the suspension of contributions to the party funds was then rejected by 266 votes to 65, and that in favor of a boycott of the Vorwärts was also lost, only 106 voting for it, while the proposal to discontinue subscriptions for the paper was adopted by 212 votes. The proposal to call upon the editorial staff to resign for so long as the present regime continues was rejected, 56 voting in its favor, a motion urging it to remain at its post and expressing the appreciation of the meeting being adopted in its place by 257 votes. And finally at the instance of the central executive committee for Berlin, it was decided by 296 votes to 2 to elect a committee composed of a delegate from each of the electoral unions and endowed with plenary powers to deal with the Vorwärts question and to give effect to the resolutions passed by the meeting. The Rosa Luxemburg resolution was to have been passed on to this committee for consideration, but as the Teltow-Beeskow delegates objected, it was voted upon and rejected by 221 votes to 60.

The meeting then concluded, having lasted five hours, and the whole of the proceedings having been conducted under police supervision. The following day the party executive published a lengthy reply in the Vorwärts setting forth its position, much as it had done on two previous occasions, except that in this instance it gave details of negotiations carried on with the representatives of the Berlin electorate previous to the last suppression of the Vorwärts. It had become intolerable, it declared, for the greatest party in Germany to have no organ of its own in the capital. The Vorwärts, having become a mere minority organ, no longer had any public standing, and the central organ of the party was thus forfeiting its importance. At the beginning of July last, therefore, the executive proposed to the "press commission" that the Vorwärts, the central organ of the party, should be separated from the Berliner Volksblatt (its subtitle), the organ of the Berlin electorate, and that while sharing a great part of the subject matter, such as parliamentary reports, and accounts of other meetings and so on, each paper should deal independently with political matters. It further proposed that both papers should be printed at the same works and sent out together, and that the charge for both should also be the same, while the change should be announced in the Vorwärts, and the opportunity thus given to each subscriber to discontinue the one or the other if he so desired. These proposals, however, were rejected by the "press commission," and nothing more was done in the matter, until the fresh suppression of the paper by the military authorities completely altered the situation.

Finally, the party executive repeated its previous assurance that the Vorwärts would continue to present the views of both sections of the party, and maintained that in this way, and in this way alone, would it really be made the central organ of the party.

## HOW AUSTRALIA ANSWERED CALL TO CONSCRIPTION

By a special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne  
MELBOURNE, Australia.—Although three days have passed, at the time of writing, from the last vote dropped into the ballot box, Australia is still in the uncertain position which preceded Oct. 28—when the conscription issue in the Commonwealth was supposed to be decided.

So far, 1,837,443 votes have been counted, the anti-conscriptionists have a lead of 83,159 votes; Victoria, West Australia and Tasmania have voted Yes, and New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia show clear majorities for No. The absent vote—cast by electors away from their own constituencies on polling day—has not been counted in full, but a hostile majority of 80,000 may still be considered assured, even if the figures be not greater.

The answer of civilian Australia is almost complete, but the response of 200,000 Anzacs in the firing lines in France and Egypt and in British camps, has just reached Melbourne and must decide the issue.

The question upon which the referendum was taken read thus:

"Are you in favor of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of the war, outside the Commonwealth as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?"

The answer on the evening of Oct. 31 stands by states:

	Yes	No
Victoria	300,239	285,027
New South Wales	286,808	404,819
Queensland	103,899	110,112
South Australia	70,730	97,479
West Australia	71,702	29,138
Tasmania	41,946	32,697
Federal Territories	1,767	1,029
	877,142	960,301

Total progress vote 1,837,443  
Number on roll 2,782,700  
Majority for No. 85,159

From these figures it will be seen that the dominating factor has been the great No vote cast by the State of New South Wales, and the most interesting point in that State's vote has been the rejection of conscription by the farming constituencies, whereas in Victoria the farmers helped to swell the Yes total. The outlook as to harvest labor and the wages question seems to have been the cause of the farmers' vote in New South Wales.

In the last stages of the campaign the issue tended more and more to define itself as the old one of Labor versus Liberalism. Nearly every daily paper in the Commonwealth and all the Liberal leaders were in favor of conscription and distrust of the Labor Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, prevented his own side following him as in former days.

Even this generalization, however, is not satisfactory. In West Australia

### THE BEST FRIEND

on that auto trip or anywhere you go in the open is

### THE BIG WARM SWEATER—

It keeps the warmth in—Means solid comfort—Looks well

### THESE DECEMBER DAYS—

Angora, worsted and woolen yarns fashioned into jumpers, Shakers, middle weights and those of smoother texture—necks and shawl collars—maroon, navy, oxford and heather mixtures.

### PLENTY OF SWEATERS

If you want them now—

\$3.00 to \$15.00

*J. S. Shaw*

Adv. at 6th

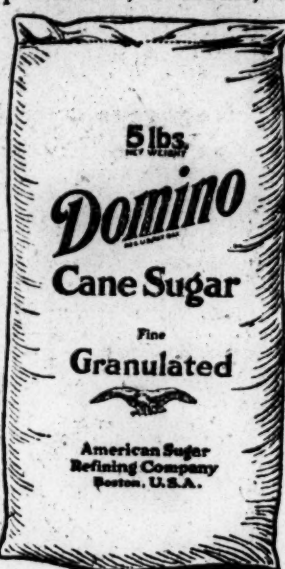
LOS ANGELES

The Store with a Conscience

## Holidays—and a Good Old-Fashioned Candy Pull!

The crisp, merry holidays wouldn't be complete without a jolly taffy-pulling party. How everyone revels in it—most as much fun pulling taffy as eating it.

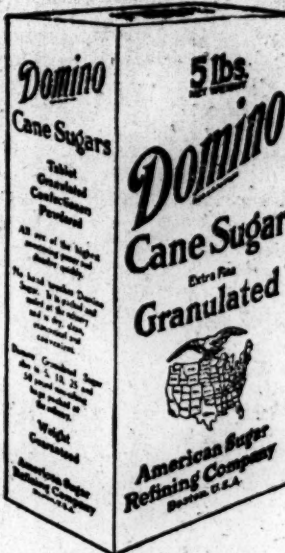
And candies—pure, wholesome candies—are liked by youngsters and by grown-ups, too. Sugar is an important part of many food products; a clean, delicious food itself!



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

You will always be sure of purity and quality if you use Domino Granulated Sugar in making your sweets and all good holiday dishes, like:

Mince Pie  
Fruit Meringue  
Cinnamon Custard  
Chocolate Pudding  
Macaroon Mousse  
Ice Cream



Sold in 2 and 8 lb. cartons packed at the refinery

Domino Powdered and Domino Confectioners Sugars are obtainable in convenient one pound packages; packed at the refinery, for icings, frostings and supreme dessert confections.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

the Labor vote on the goldfields supports Yes. In Victoria, where every Labor member in both Federal houses has been considered against conscription the Yes vote wins; again, in New South Wales, where there has been a division among Labor members, the No vote is decisive. It is obvious also that a very large section of Liberals in some constituencies must have voted No.

The lack of tact shown by the presiding officers in so many of the exemption courts held in connection with the men called up under the Home Defense proclamation, in readiness for conscription, has alienated thousands who would have voted Yes, and it is possible that the calling up of the men before the referendum had something to do with the result. To this must be added the opposition of a large section of the Roman Catholic Church, due in a measure to the belief that a Yes vote would pave the way for compulsion in Ireland.

An incident on the eve of the poll had an effect on the polling which it is impossible to estimate. On the night before the referendum, the following telegram was sent to the Prime Minister, who was in Sydney, by Mr. W. G. Higgs, Federal Treasurer, Senator A. Gardiner, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Assistant Minister for Defense, and Senator E. J. Russell, Assistant Minister:

"We, the undersigned, hereby tender our resignations as members of your Cabinet, as a protest against what we consider to be the Prime Minister's undue interference with the conduct of the referendum, in issuing regulations under the War Precautions Act providing that military questions may be put to voters in the polling booth."

Two days before, Mr. Hughes had promised single men who had failed to register under the Home Service proclamation a great surprise at the polling booths. It was declared that Mr. Hughes had sent to a meeting of the Executive Council in Melbourne, at

which he was not able to be present, regulations providing that returning officers at the polling booths should question men and if they found that any had not reported the votes of such men would be marked "proclamation" and placed on one side for future decision. The Executive Council refused to sanction these regulations.

In explanation of the resignation of the three ministers it was stated that Mr. Hughes had then called another Executive Council meeting, this time in Sydney, at which one of the four ministers who formed the first executive—Mr. J. Jensen, Minister for the Navy—was present, and passed the regulations which had been rejected in Melbourne. Hearing of this the three ministers resigned their positions.

Interviewed in Sydney following the resignations Mr. Hughes declared that no such regulations had been issued, and that the three ministers, who were opposed to conscription had simply anticipated their resignations by a few hours. While the incident has not been completely cleared up, it would appear that the regulations were issued and were then quickly withdrawn. The statement that the executive which sat in Melbourne had refused to pass regulations submitted to it is apparently not questioned. The resignations of the three ministers were accepted. In any attempt to explain the No vote there must be taken into consideration the effect that such an incident must have had on thousands of voters who had not made a definite decision and who might see in the proposed regulations an attempt to prevent a section of the electors from coming to the polls.

### LAW FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In reply to a telegram of protest sent to Governor Whitman by the Women's Trade Union

and the National Consumers League, John Mitchell, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, says that commission is doing all in its power to enforce the law providing a working week of 54 hours for women, the five o'clock closing law for children in factories and the six o'clock closing law for children in stores. The union and the league charged the law was not being strictly enforced. Mr. Mitchell has asked the Legislature for a larger force of inspectors.

## You Don't Have to Learn to like these—

Have you ever held a big, black, velvety, RIPE olive between your teeth? Do you know the taste of its delicious soft meat—have you ever sipped its nutty palatable oil? You don't cultivate a taste for Ripe California Olives. You like them immediately.

Send today to California—to the heart of her Olive orchards—for Jevne's Gift Box of Olives—a surprise gift for your own home table or the home of some favored friend.

We will send a handsome box containing four generously filled jars of choice, hand selected, rich, ripe olives, all express charges prepaid by us to any address in the United States, for \$2.75. Boxes of two jars are \$1.75.

Have it arrive in time for the holiday feasts Write us now—at once,

**H. JEVNE CO.**  
LOS ANGELES

## Bullocks Los Angeles

- "To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to most advancing conditions."
- "To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."
- "To Create a Personality that will be known for its Strength and Friendliness."
- "To Arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."
- "To Strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

## VILLE DE PARIS Los Angeles California

### PHILIPPINE UNDERMUSLINS Hand Embroidered



Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it. Philippine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price. Will you write us about it? Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.



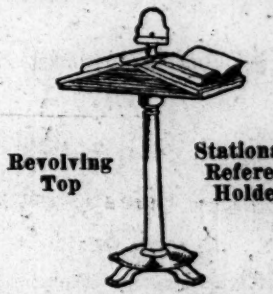
### High Class Dry Goods And All That Pertains Thereto

### Imported Japanese Crepe

Japanese washable crepe in plain and fancy styles of every wanted color combination. The ideal cotton fabric for kimono, sacques and other house garments. 30 inch, 25c yard. Samples on request.

**J. W. Robinson Co.**  
—Seventh and Grand—  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### A PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFT



### Study Table

HERE is a smart, practical combination Study Table for those wishing to conserve their time and give particular attention to the subject before them. Especially suited for the home and reading room. Strongly constructed of oak or mahogany and carefully finished by hand.

Prices \$8, \$9 and \$11

Come in and see this practical article!

## Barker Bros

YOUR Christmas Gift Store

Complete Home Furnishers

Interior Decorators

724 TO 738 SO. BROADWAY

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## FULL DRESS

MEN who appreciate the importance of Correct and Smart Formal Attire are sure of satisfaction when they buy here THE LATEST FIRST

Dress Chart

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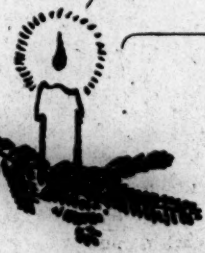
To Any Address

Rental Department

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**Wolf & Bean**  
THE FULL DRESS MEN  
310-12 Merchants  
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—Created especially to aid you with your shopping problems. A department of inestimable value during the Holiday Season.

—A department ready and willing to help you in ways and means of solving the gift question. A department at your service. Write, telephone or call. Street Floor.

**ARTHUR LEVY**  
*Los Angeles Department Store*  
BROADWAY 644-646  
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## California Furniture Co.

BROADWAY 644-646  
LOS ANGELES

You will find in our Gift Section a most unusual gathering of inexpensive and practical gift ideas for every possible occasion—clever homefurnishing accessories that are entirely uncommon and sure of most appreciation.

Visitors are most cordially welcome whether they come to buy or just to look.

## Men's Overcoats for Fall

—have been developed in so many different styles that the tastes of all men can be satisfied—here "STEIN-BLOCH" "STRATFORD" and other well known makes are featured in favorite materials and colors.

\$15.00

to

\$50.00

**Harris & Frank**  
HATS & FUR TRIMMINGS  
LOS ANGELES

## Service

The kind of Service that gives you a little more than you have a right to expect.

The kind of Service that is not content until YOU say "I'm satisfied."

You will find that kind of Service HERE.

**Pease Bros**  
FURNITURE CO.  
640-646 HILL ST.  
LOS ANGELES



**LADIES' TAILORS**  
638 South Broadway,  
Orpheum Theater Building.  
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.



FRENCH VIEW  
ON REELECTION  
OF MR. WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The reelection of Mr. Wilson to the presidency of the United States has been widely and variously commented upon in the French press. Perhaps the most sympathetic reference to the President of the United States appeared in George Hervé's paper *La Victoire*. The writer begins by admitting that Mr. Wilson is undeniably a pacifist, and that, furthermore, his practice of neutrality has irritated and even exasperated the French nation, as it has, he adds, millions of his fellow citizens. Let us, however, take Woodrow Wilson for what he is, he continues, and let us try and understand him. When he was first thought of as President, his political adversaries and many of his own party exclaimed, "Why he is only a schoolmaster!" Exactly, he was a schoolmaster, but one who had given himself to the teaching of history and political science. Wilson, historian and theoretical politician, has practiced his theories and his practice has received the approval of his fellow citizens. It is known, broadly, what he has done and what he has not done; he has neither made war on Mexico nor on Germany. He has not made war on Mexico because he did not consider that it was his business to meddle in the affairs of a people which, even though misled, was trying to govern itself, and that it was not for the President of a democracy to engage his country in a sanguinary war, in order to protect the interests of speculators and adventurers. Between the ignorant though sincere Mexicans and the clever financiers he did not hesitate: "I care much more for the fate of an oppressed population than I do for property rights whatever they may be." He has not declared war on Germany. Has this been a mistake? The future and history will be able to decide; we must judge from the little information we possess. But it must be admitted that, though he has been more circumspect, more neutral, than we could have wished, yet he has held his ground, he has even obliged Germany to take a retrogressive step, and he has, in a decided and even brutal fashion, rejected the votes of all those who put their allegiance to the former country before their loyalty to America. Those who have supported him in this election have at the same time renounced their hybrid nationality.

Enumerating the many bills which Mr. Wilson pushed through Congress last summer, measures which were opposed by vested interests and selfish considerations, the writer points to two circumstances in which he considers Mr. Wilson showed himself possessed of fine feelings and of the courage to act up to them. The first was with regard to Colombia, whom a predecessor had offended and spoliated by emancipating the Republic of Panama in a somewhat rough and ready fashion. Mr. Wilson asked Congress to stop all reclamations by paying Colombia an indemnity of \$25,000,000; a course of action which, though it could not be demanded from the United States, appeared to Mr. Wilson a just method of settlement. The Senate did not concur with Mr. Wilson's views but this does not alter the fact that they were advocated by the President. In the affair of the Panama Canal dues, it was held by a large and excited body of public opinion that the American merchant marine had a right of exemption which, however, former treaties did not seem to justify. In Europe, the Chamberlain had stated their objections, but Congress was strongly of opinion that not too much attention need be paid to these interpretative scraps of paper, and besides, there was the feeling: "It is our canal, and we can do as we like with it."

Mr. Wilson, though knowing the strength of the current, resolved to breast it. He went to the Capitol and read the Congress a short message in which he appealed to their sense of fair play and to their better feelings. It was done with so much tact and with such persuasive force that he carried the assembly, and secured a victory if not in the cause of justice, at any rate in that of seamanship. These two incidents show what sort of a man Mr. Wilson is and what influence he has exercised over his party.

This Democrat not only is not a demagogue, he is liberal minded. He has none of the narrowness which is sometimes met with in American society, either with regard to religious or social matters. As an instance of this the writer quotes Mr. Wilson's action with regard to his choice of a judge of the Supreme Court. He picked from the bar a man who had none of the traditional qualities necessary to such a position. He chose Mr. Brandeis, who, besides having stirred the enmity of rich and powerful corporations by his aggressive attitude in several law cases was also a Jew. There was a general outcry, but Mr. Wilson was firm and Mr. Brandeis became judge of the Supreme Court. In concluding his article the writer says that though "Democrat" and "Republican" do not always mean what they imply in the United States, in name, and Democrats who, in other countries, would be very fair specimens of the reactionary class, but this cannot be said of Woodrow Wilson. He is a democrat in every sense of the word: Greek, French and American. He believes in the people and he also trusts them. The American people have just proved that they reciprocate his trust.

## MAINE BAR ASSOCIATION

AUGUSTA, Me.—William H. Tait has accepted an invitation from the Maine Bar Association to attend and speak at its annual convention in this city Jan. 10.

FIFTH AVENUE  
34th Street, 35th Street  
New York  
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE  
34th Street, 35th Street  
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## Selected Furs

in superior qualities, interestingly priced, will be on Special Sale  
Monday on the Third Floor.

## HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat)

at		\$125.00; \$135.00 & \$155.00
FUR MUFFS		
\$21.00	Beaver, natural	\$28.00
30.00	Kamchatka Blue Fox, dyed	28.00
55.00	Rose Fox, dyed	55.00
25.00	Sitka Colored Fox, dyed	25.00
58.00	Taupe Fox, dyed	58.00
25.00	Kolinsky, dyed	35.00
15.00	Australian Opossum, natural	15.00
17.00	Raccoon, natural	16.50
24.00	Skunk, blended	21.00
	FUR NECKPIECES	

## Women's Black Silk Hose

will be on sale Monday at the  
special price of

\$1.10 per pair

(Three pairs for \$3.00)

An Interesting Sale of  
Infants' and Little  
Children's Wear

will offer unusual values Monday

Special Salespersons are detailed to  
act as escorts to patrons desiring  
assistance in their holiday shopping.

## Practical Holiday Gifts

Silver Mesh Coin Purse . . . \$12.00	Cabinet of Stationery . . . 3.75	Worsted Afghan . . . 2.50
Silver Compotier . . . 14.50	Shetland Wool Scarf . . . 5.00	Men's Soft Hat . . . 4.00
Syrup Pitcher, silver-mounted . . . 9.00	Marabout Cape Collar . . . 7.50	Men's Raccoon Motor Cap, 13.50
Sugar Shaker, silver-mounted . . . 3.00	Marabout Muff to Match . . . 10.00	Men's Seamless Eagle Buck
Silver Cake Server . . . 3.10	Evening Bandeau . . . 7.50	Gloves, wool-lined . . . 3.25
Glove Stretcher, silver-mounted . . . 4.00	Women's Hat Box of black enamel duck; with two hat forms and pockets . . . 5.00	Fur Foot Warmer, for motor use . . . 16.50
Little Children's Silver Set (3 pieces) . . . 4.50	Folding Umbrella (for travel use) for Men or Women, 5.00	Misses' Eiderdown Robe (16 years) . . . 3.75
Electric Chafing Dish . . . 14.00	Boys' Walking Stick . . . 1.00	Corsage Sachets, package of six . . . 1.25
1917 Diary . . . 1.00	Children's Marvex Kid Gloves . . . 1.75	Telephone Book . . . 3.00
Perpetual Calendar . . . 1.50	Little Children's Kid Gloves, 1.25	Book-marker, silver-mounted . . . 1.00
Engagement Book . . . 2.50	Infants' Wool Mittens . . . .65	Silk-covered Coat Hanger . . . .65
Etched Metal Pen Holder (Japanese) . . . 2.50	Infants' Cashmere Sacque, hand-embroidered . . . 1.95	Silk-covered Hat Form . . . 1.25
Boudoir Desk Set of decorated wood (5 pieces) . . . 7.50	Little Children's Fur Set (collar and muff) of white coney with black tails . . . 4.90	Hand-painted Waste Basket, 5.50
Desk Set of California red-wood (6 pieces) . . . 35.00		Hand-made Byzantine Centerpiece (French) . . . 4.50

The silver articles quoted are sterling; the gold are 14-karat

## A Sale of Negligees and House Coats

will take place on Monday

featuring smart models and handsome materials,  
attractively priced.

Negligees of chiffon velvet, trimmed with fox and lined throughout with heavy crepe de Chine . . . \$68.00  
House Coats of charmeuse, trimmed with lace and silk rosebuds, at . . . \$18.50

Also

Japanese Kimonos of messaline, hand-embroidered and silk-lined, at . . . \$9.75  
Blanket Robes, trimmed with satin ribbon . . . 3.50

(Third Floor)

Little Children's  
Wool Sweater Suits

(sizes 2 to 6 years)

will constitute a Monday Sale of seasonable interest at the very exceptional price of

\$5.00 per complete suit

These Suits consist of Sweater, Cap, Mittens and Leggings to match, and are made of brushed wool in white, castor, Tokio blue and Oxford gray. Comfortable, attractive and popular as they are, no more welcome gift can be chosen for the little girl or boy.

(Hosiery Department, First Floor)

## IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS

(to go into effect Monday) have been made in several Departments including,

## High-cost Furs and Fur Garments

Women's Gowns and Tailor Suits  
Misses' Coats and Suits  
Women's Coats and Wraps

Women's and Misses' Sweaters  
Men's and Boys' Furnishings  
Jewelry and Silverware

Leather Goods & Toilet Articles  
Art Needlework & Fancy Novelties  
Lamps and Lamp Shades

AUSTRALIAN POST  
OFFICE EMPLOYEES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Melbourne, Australia.—Mr. Justice Powers, in the Federal Arbitration Court, recently announced the details of his proposed award in the plaint of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Officers Association and the Federal Public Service Assistants Association vs. the Public Service Commissioners and others. He provided the following rates of pay: Assistants, general division, by years ranging from \$78 to \$162 per annum; senior assistants, general division, \$150 to \$186; postal assistants, general division, \$84 to \$168, and senior postal assistants, general division, \$156 to \$198. An addition of \$6 per annum is provided for senior assistants in certain cases where the duties require them to attend to money order business. For telegraphists the following rates were fixed: Class 5 \$68 to \$212 per annum; Class 4 (officers appointed after a test of 28 words a minute), \$220 to \$233; do. (officers appointed after a test of 30 words), without supervising duties, \$235 to \$260; do. officers appointed regularly to work interstate and other important lines, \$260 to \$310. Clerical assistants: Class 5, \$66 to \$212; Class 4, \$220 to \$310; supervisors, Class 4, \$260 to \$310; Class 3, and testing officers, \$330 to \$400. Mail officers, \$216 to \$252. Temporary telegraphists, not less than 12s. 6d. a day; temporary postal assistants, not less than 11s. Junior officers, when they attain the age of 21, shall, if single, be paid \$125 a year; if married, \$150. In regard to overtime, by consent His Honor proposed to award time and a half for ordinary

overtime for all officers, and the same award for ordinary overtime and for work on Sundays and holidays as he had made for other officers in the Commonwealth service, excluding telegraphists. For telegraphists he would leave the hours as they were for straight shifts, and allow overtime after seven hours in daylight and six and a half hours at night. He declined to grant the long-service increments that were asked for.

## ROYAL SOCIETY AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The King has approved the following awards this year by the Royal Society:  
Royal medals to Dr. John Scott Haldane, F. R. S. (younger brother of Lord Haldane) for his services to chemical physiology, more especially in reference to the chemical changes of respiration; and to Prof. Hector Munro Macdonald, F. R. S., for his contributions to mathematical physics.  
Other awards are: Copley medal: Sir James Dewar, F. R. S., for his investigation in physical chemistry, and more especially his researches on the liquefaction of gases, Rumford medal: Prof. W. H. Bragg, F. R. S., X-ray radiation. Davy medal: Prof. H. L. Chatelier, chemist, Darin medal: Prof. Yves Delage, zoology and botany. Sylvester medal: M. Jean Darboux, mathematical science. Hughes medal: Prof. Elihu Thomson, experimental electricity.

The following is a list of those recommended by the president and council of the Royal Society for election to the council at the anniversary meeting: President, Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., M. A., D. Sc., LL. D.; treasurer, Sir

A. B. Kempe, M. A., D. C. L.; secretaries, Prof. A. Schuster, Sc. D., Ph. D., and W. B. Hardy, M. A.; foreign secretary, Prof. W. A. Herdman, D. Sc. Other members of the council: Prof. J. G. Adams, M. D.; H. T. Brown, LL. D.; Dugald Clerk, D. Sc.; Prof. A. R. Cushny, M. D.; Prof. A. Dendy, D. Sc.; Prof. P. F. Frankland, LL. D.; Prof. J. W. Gregory, D. Sc.; H. Head, M. D.; J. H. Jeans, Maj. H. G. Lyons, Maj. P. A. McMahon, D. Sc.; Prof. F. W. Oliver, D. Sc.; Prof. C. S. Sherrington, M. D.; Prof. A. Smithells, B. Sc.; Hon. R. J. Strutt, M. A., and R. Threlfall, M. A.

## REPORT ON DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—The following announcement with regard to the deportations in Belgium has been published without comment by various German papers:  
It is semi-officially announced that the transference of Belgian unemployed to Germany is taking its course amid perfect calm and order. In addition to military and army medical officials, the civil administration is taking part in the execution of the measure. The workers are behaving themselves quite sensibly. Many of them allow it to be seen that after the long period of doing and earning nothing the prospect of paying work is at bottom welcome to them, and that they have long expected some measure of the kind. A reassuring effect seems also to be produced by the fact that the travelers are allowed to take parcels from home with them, and the good treatment they receive on the journey is also obviously not without its influence on the feeling prevailing.

OLIVIER GUIHENEUC  
AND THE NAVY'S HOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The submarine blockade of the British Isles is in preparation for the spring of 1917. At any rate it is quite evident that Germany is building submarines and torpedo boats as fast as she can. Are we going to give her a free hand? Is the question put by Olivier Guiheneuc in the columns of *La Victoire*. He is talking to a naval officer with somewhat out-of-date opinions, who contends that the French navy has no light cruisers, or hardly any, and that the naval arsenals were all placed at the disposal of the army in 1914, and that therefore naval warfare must be left to the English. The army had need of those arsenals in 1914, replies Olivier Guiheneuc. But that time has passed. The situation is quite a simple one; the choice has to be made between building and fitting up ships or, owing to our lack of sea power, being deprived of the guns and munitions sent to us from England and America. We have not a quarter of the fast going boats necessary to insure the safety of our transports; neither have we enough ships to force the Danish straits and, on a grand scale, do what the Italian torpedo boats have just done at Pola and at Durazzo. We must have ships capable of great speed and of maneuvering in shallow waters, so that we may get to close quarters with the enemy, enter his harbors and the mouths of his rivers, torpedo his ships and bombard his dockyards. We must build, requisition and buy abroad all we

want in the way of torpedo boats, gunboats, submarines and monitors. With his usual decision, Admiral Dardige du Fournet has placed French crews on the fast cruisers of the Greek navy, and is making use of them to clear the Archipelago and the Aegean Sea of German submarines. But where will you obtain the officers, the crews and the guns of medium caliber necessary for the ships you talk of? Certainly not from our dreadnoughts, is Olivier Guiheneuc's reply. They will be wanted to deal with the Austrian fleet when it comes into the open. But we have some antiquated battleships which are useless since the Dardanelles expedition. Their armament must be used for the new ships and we must, if necessary, recall the sailors who have been drafted into the army. Let us take counsel of our great Courbet, who dared anything, and remember what Napoleon said after Trafalgar: "Give me the names of five young and capable captains who have the 'feu sacré', so that I may make admirals of them at once." Le "feu sacré," that is what is wanted, it must permeate the whole of the French navy. The navy represents an enormous force very imperfectly utilized up till now. Are you quite sure that it won't be the navy which in the spring of 1917 will determine final victory?

## HONOR FOR STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Elise François Saludo, master of the French steamship *Havraise*, of Havre, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship *Secundo*, of Cardiff, whom he rescued in the spring of 1917 will determine final victory?

NEW BRUNSWICK  
SARDINE SEASON

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The sardine season in the Bay of Fundy has practically closed for this year. Generally speaking, the season has been a successful one. Some of the Charlotte County weirmen have cleared as high as \$10,000 and \$18,000, while others have done little more than meet expenses. One season, the little fish take possession of a particular locality, and the next they may take an entirely different course, their movements being affected by food and by the action of their marine enemies, whales, dog-fish, silver hake and the like.  
The weirs that caught the most fish this year were those at Digdegusash, near the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, and at Grand Harbor, Seal Cove and Wood Islands, Grand Manan. Though the Canadian factories at St. Andrews and at Black's Harbor have had a fairly large pack, the bulk of the catch has gone to Maine factories. The value of the sardine catch of 1916 has not yet been computed. Last year it amounted to \$1,226,336.  
PROSPERITY IS WIDESPREAD  
CHICAGO, Ill.—President Earling of the St. Paul, returning from Puget Sound, says the country is prosperous and business active. The great West is enjoying its share, raw materials are being purchased as never before, and practically every vessel entering the north coast from Japan and the Orient carries a cargo worth a king's ransom.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FLUCTUATIONS  
ARE WIDE AND  
VERY ERRATIC

New York Stock Market Very  
Much Excited and Unsettled  
—Early Big Gains Are Partly  
Lost in Later Trading

Big things were done once more in the New York stock market in the early dealings today, but prices took an upward course. Gains of several points were numerous. United States Steel common opened on a block of 25,000 shares at 1 1/2 to 2 points higher. Subsequently long strings of sales came out on the tape. Speculation was among the best gains, but railroad issues advanced strongly.

Reading rose more than a point. New York Central 1 1/2. Union Pacific a similar amount and Southern Railway was up 3/4 at one time. Coppers rebounded, with Utah Copper a leader. Texas Company soared 5 1/2. Central Leather and International Paper were buoyant, and Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Iron & Steel and International Mercantile Marine preferred were all very strong.

Copper Range moved upward two points in the first 15 minutes of the trading on the local stock board, and Gulf common rose 3 1/2 points, although it soon eased off a point or so.

Both markets held the advance well, but there was some irregularity.

Early strength gave place to weakness after the first half hour and most of the gains were wiped out. In some cases net losses were recorded. Later a buying movement again started and prices once more moved upward. The close for various issues was midway between the highest and lowest for the day. Fluctuations were wide and erratic throughout the short session, particularly for the industrials. The railroads held fairly well throughout, and toward the close became strong. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues, Southern Railway common and preferred and other low price rails were in particular demand. Union Pacific and Reading each gained more than a point. The paper issues moved in a wide range. International Paper opened up 5 points at 47 and then dropped to 43 1/2. American Writing Paper preferred opened up 2 1/2 at 48 1/2 and declined nearly 5 points. Gulf common was an interesting feature of the Boston market. It opened up 3 1/2 at 130 and dropped to 126 1/2. Pneumatic preferred was weak. Copper Range opened up 1/2 at 68 1/2, went to 70 and then dropped well under 69. The coppers were very erratic as a rule.

N. Y. stock total sales, 852,700 shares; \$1,725,000 bonds. For the week, 9,921,400 shares; \$22,627,000 bonds.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Actina Explos	6 1/2	6 3/4
Big Ledge	4	4 1/4
Boston & Mont	65c	67c
Butte C & Z	12 1/2	12 3/4
Butte P	1 1/4	1 1/2
Calumet & Jerome	2 1/2	2 3/4
Federal Dyeusts	52 1/2	55
First Nat Copper	3 1/4	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	53c	57c
Green Monste	2 1/2	2 3/4
Grant Motor	6	8
Howe Sound	6 1/2	6 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Vic	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	2 1/2	2 3/4
Magma Cop	41	43
Marlin Arms	40	43
Max Miltions	4	4 1/4
McKinley	56 1/2	58 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	2
Mother Lode	41	42
Nancy Hanks	85	88
Nipissing	8	9
N Y Central Rights	62 1/2	87 1/2
Peerless	15	20
Rex Cons	45	46
Saginaw Res	9 1/2	9 3/4
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Submarine Boat	30	30 1/2
Success Min	49	50
Troy Arizona	55	65
United Motors	50	50
United Verde Oil	62 1/2	75c
Un Verde Con	62 1/2	87 1/2
United eVrde Ext	38	39
U S Steamship	5 1/2	6 1/4
Victoria	1 1/2	1 3/4
Wyoming Petrol	1 1/2	1 3/4
Zinc Concent	4 1/2	4 3/4

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 76 1/2c, of 1/4c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36 13-16d., of 3-16d.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Sunday; colder to night; diminishing westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair, colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and continued cold.  
For Northern New England: Snow to night; colder, with a cold wave; Sunday fair and continued cold.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 12 1/2 to 12 3/4  
12 noon 25

## IN OTHER CITIES

(S. a. m.)	
Albany	18 to 20
Buffalo	18 to 20
Chicago	18 to 20
Cincinnati	18 to 20
Denver	18 to 20
Des Moines	18 to 20
Jacksonville	18 to 20
Kansas City	18 to 20
Nantucket	18 to 20
Washington	18 to 20

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:07 High water, 4:12  
Sun sets 4:12 3:45 a. m. 3:34 p. m.  
Length of day 9:38 Moon rises 11:11 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:43 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	80	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
Alaska Gold	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	29 1/2	30	29	29 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pt.	88	88	88	88
Am B Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/2	99	100 1/2
Am Can.	52 1/2	53	50	51 1/2
Am Can. pt.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Car Fy.	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Cot Oil	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13
Am H & L pt.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	28 1/2	29	28	28 1/2
Am Linsed.	20	21 1/2	20	20
Am Linsed. pt.	52	52	52	52
Am Loco	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Smelt	109 1/2	110	108	108
Am Smelt pt.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Ssec Ap.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Ssec Bp.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	125 1/2	126	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Woolen	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Writ pt.	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Zinc	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Zinc pt.	73	73	73	73
Anacanda	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Atchison	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison pt.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atl Br & Atl.	18	17	17	17
Atl Coast Li.	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
Atl Gulf	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Atl Gulf pt.	69	69	69	69
Bald Loco	70	71	68 1/2	69 1/2
Balt & Ohio	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Barrett Cons	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Beth Steel	558	558	558	558
BFGoodrich	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
Brook R & T	83	83	83	83
Brown Sh. pt.	95	95	95	95
Burns Term.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
B. C. R. & Nor.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Burns Bros.	89	89	89	89
Burns & Sup.	57	57	55 1/2	55 1/2
Cal Petrol.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Petrol. pt.	54	54	54	54
Cl Leather	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cleather pt.	114	114	114	114
Chan Motor	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chas & Ohio	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
CMA&STP	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
CMA&STP pt.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chi R & Pac.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chi R cts.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chi R cts. pt.	22	22	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi & G West.	15	15	15	15
C&G West. pt.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chi & N W.	123	124	123	124
Chi & N W pt.	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Chile Cons	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chile Cons pt.	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Col Fuel	47 1/2	48	46 1/2	47 1/2
Con Can	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Con Gas	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Col & El.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Col & N Ave	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Col South	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Con Gas Bt.	125	126 1/2	125	126
Corn Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Corn Prod. pt.	110	110	109 1/2	110
Cruc Steel	69	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Cruc Steel pt.	115	116	114 1/2	114 1/2
Cuban CSug.	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Cuban CSug. pt.	95	95	95	95
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Denver pt.	43	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Dome Mins.	21	21	20 1/2	21
Driggs-Sea	60	60	60	60
Erie	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Erie pt.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Erie 2d pt.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
F. M. & S. pt.	43	43	43	43
Gas W & Wg	37 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Electric	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
G Motors pt.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Granby Min.	94	94	94	94
Gt Nor Ore	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Gt Nor pt.	117	117	117	117
Green Can	46	46	46	46
Gulf States	140 1/2	141	140 1/2	141
Gulf St pt.	108	108	108	108
Ill Central	106 1/2	107	105 1/2	106 1/2
Inspiration	59 1/2	60	58 1/2	59 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int Con Cor.	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17
Int Cor Cor.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	108	108	105 1/2	106
In Nickel C.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
In Paper	47	47	43 1/2	44 1/2
In Paper pt.	103 1/2	105	102 1/2	104 1/2
Kan City So.	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2
Kan C So pt.	60	60	60	60
Kelley Tires	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68
Kenne Cons	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
K & D M	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Laclede Gas	91	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Lee & W	26	26	26	26
Lee & W pt.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lehigh Val.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Loose Wiles	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mackay pt.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
Man Shrt.	72	72	72	72
Max Motor	64 1/2	66	64 1/2	65 1/2
Maxwell pt.	74	76	73 1/2	74 1/2
May Co	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Met Petrol.	100	100	99	99 1/2
Miami	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
M & S T New	30	30	30	30
Mo K & T	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo K & T pt.	21 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pacific	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Mo Pac pt.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	62
Mon Power	105	105	105	105
Nat Discut.	122	122	122	122
Nat Lead	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	107	110	107	110
Alaska	12	12	11 1/2	12
Am Ag Ch	90	91 1/2	90	91 1/2
Am Pneu	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Pneu pt.	9 1/2	9 1/2	8	8 1/2
Am Sugar	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Tel	125 1/2	126	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Tel rts	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Wool pt.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Zinc	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Anacanda	87	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Ariz Com	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	14
Atl Gulf & W.	130	130	126 1/2	128
Atl Gulf pt.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Bonanza	400	400	400	400
Boston & Ma.	44	44	44	44
Butte & Bala.	2	2	2	2
Butte & Sup.	57	57	55 1/2	55 1/2
Cal & Ariz	77	78 1/2	77	77 1/2
Cal & Hecla	550	550	545	545
Centennial	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chino	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cop Range	68 1/2	70	68 1/2	69
Cuban Cem.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Davis Daly	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Daly West.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
East Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Edison Elec	226	226	226	226
Franklin	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Granby	92	92	92	92
Green Can	45	45	45 1/2	45 1/2
Hancock	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Port Ce.	20	20	20	20
Int Port Ce pt.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Inspiration	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Isle Roy Coal	66	66	66	66
Isle Royale	36	36	36	36
Kerr Lake	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Lake Copper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mass	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass Elec	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mass Gas	93	93	93	93
Mass Gas pt.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Miss River	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mohawk	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Nevada Con.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N. Arcadian	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
New Eng Tel.	125	125	125	



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

EVENTFUL WEEK  
IN FINANCIAL  
WORLD AFFAIRS

Big Slump in Commodities and Securities Markets Follows Peace Proposal Announcement—Check to Speculation

It has been an eventful week in the commodities and securities markets. Announcement from Berlin that the Central Powers would at once enter into peace negotiations set things going. The New York stock market took a downward plunge last Tuesday, when the news first came out. Nearly 2,500,000 shares were traded in that day, and it was the biggest day's business since March 14, 1907. It was the eighth "big" day this year, although there have been over 70 days when the aggregate sales on the New York exchange reached a million shares or more. There was a substantial recovery the day following, but the tone continued very much excited and unsettled. Then on Thursday and Friday stocks moved downward with still greater rapidity, total sales on Thursday exceeding those of Tuesday.

The slump was so severe on the Tokyo exchange that it was necessary to close the exchange to prevent unnecessary losses. Just as the New York exchange was closed at the outbreak of war, Japan has prospered on account of the war, just as the United States has done.

The technical position of the New York market was such as to make it vulnerable for any kind of a bear drive. There had been a long upswing, and prices had reached a level which, it was contended, discounted all the prosperity that was being enjoyed. The Berlin announcement came along just at the right time to cause prices to tumble. However, some people believe that whether the peace proposal brings any immediate results or not the market is certain soon to begin to discount the establishment of peace. They believe that the end of the war will mean decidedly lower prices for all commodities and securities, and are not going to wait until then to take their profits, but will do so before the market gets well under headway on the down grade. The war stocks were naturally the weakest, whereas the railroad held relatively firm when the slump started. When the recovery began, late on Friday, the railroads became conspicuously strong. This rally was looked upon as being more or less professional in character. Neither the banking nor other conservative interests were thought to be on the buying side of the market following the slump.

In the appended table there is shown the low price of the various prominent stocks of the New York market for Friday and the extent of the decline in each from the high price of Thursday.

	Dec from	Thurs-
	Friday's	day's
	low	high
Amer Locomotive . . . . .	78 1/2	94 1/2
Amer Smelting . . . . .	105 1/2	104
Anaconda . . . . .	83 1/2	81 1/2
Baldwin . . . . .	65	63 1/2
Atlantic Gulf & W I . . .	120	119
Amer Zinc . . . . .	45 1/2	8 1/2
Central Leather . . . . .	90 1/2	15 1/2
Chino . . . . .	53 1/2	52 1/2
Cuban Sugar . . . . .	49 1/2	10 1/2
Crucible . . . . .	63 1/2	33 1/2
Goodrich . . . . .	65 1/2	3 1/2
Inspiration . . . . .	55	53 1/2
Marine . . . . .	29	13 1/2
do pf . . . . .	97 1/2	17 1/2
Kennecott . . . . .	45	8 1/2
Lackawanna Steel . . . .	84	18 1/2
Miami . . . . .	36 1/2	7 1/2
Mexican Petroleum . . . .	96 1/2	7 1/2
New York Central . . . .	104	2 1/2
Nevada Consolidated . . .	53 1/2	5 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal . . . . .	52 1/2	7 1/2
Pressed Steel Car . . . .	74	6 1/2
Reading . . . . .	100 1/2	2 1/2
Republic Iron & Steel . .	75	7 1/2
Ray Consolidated . . . . .	26 1/2	4 1/2
Union Pacific . . . . .	143 1/2	2 1/2
United States Rubber . .	63	4
United States Steel . . .	109 1/2	11 1/2
Utah . . . . .	104 1/2	12 1/2
Westinghouse . . . . .	62 1/2	6

The disposition of American banks to limit supply of funds in the money market can only have one meaning. There are good grounds for stating that some leading bankers think it would be better if volume of speculative operations in the stock market were restricted. The spectacle of million-share days running week after week has not been without its disturbing effect, especially as the rise in a number of industrial securities is based on temporary war orders. However far removed peace may be, it is contended that the bull movement under way must come to an end sooner or later. In the opinion of these bankers it was considered better to check the movement long before it reached the realms of danger.

What precipitated the action of the bankers was the pronouncement of the Federal Reserve Board two weeks ago, putting the ban on sale of foreign treasury bills in the American market. Without going into the merits or demerits of such an announcement, there can be no denying that the Reserve Board's advice has had an unsettling effect in the investment market.

In face of this undermining of confidence on the part of investors in foreign obligations and the difficulties that must attach to future financial operations of the Allied governments on the American side, leading bankers have considered it the best part of discretion to be fully prepared and to strengthen their banking resources. They did not want an excessive bull market on their hands to complicate the difficulties.

The reception of the peace proposals was graphically depicted in the foreign

exchange market, where reichsmarks and Austrian kronen underwent a marked recovery from the recent low quotations. German exchange advancing from the record low of 65 1/2 marks for \$4 to 67 1/2, and kronen advancing from the record low of 10.92 cents per kronen to 11.50. The recent low level for the Teutonic exchanges in the New York market represented a discount of 31 per cent for reichsmarks and 41 per cent for kronen. There is no change in the sterling market since its recent rehabilitation. The demand rate is now back again in the neighborhood of \$4.75 1/2, the operating standard desired by the British Treasury. The effect of the withdrawal of British treasury bills in the New York market has been counteracted by the recent large inflow of gold from Canada.

The money market is quiet and is really difficult to quote. Rates vary according to individual sentiment. There is no pressure to loan and, on the other hand, no extreme desire to borrow. The liquidation in the securities markets is making for easier conditions.

Gold to the amount of \$10,000,000 arrived in New York Thursday for account of J. P. Morgan & Co. Total imports from all sources since Jan. 1 to date amount to \$602,000,000. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Practically no change is noted in the time money situation. The market continues dull and firm, with the demand chiefly centered on the shorter periods, which continue to be quoted 1/4 per cent higher than the longer maturities. Industrial funds are 5 1/2 per cent for 60 and 90 days, and 5 per cent for four, five and six months. Mixed loans are 4 1/2 per cent for 60 and 90 days, and 4 1/4 per cent for four, five and six months. Only a nominal market exists in commercial paper, as institutions decline to do anything pending the reply of the Allies to the German peace overtures. Prime regular maturities continued to be quoted at 4 per cent.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Perhaps the most surprising feature of this week's eventful market has been that the break was no worse than it was. This is a war market, and from a market point of view, no influence could be more disastrous than the sudden withdrawal of the war demand; in short, the prospect of early peace. This very prospect suddenly arose, most unexpectedly to the greater majority of people, at the very time when the market was in rather a vulnerable position through over-extended buying. While there has been heavy liquidation, there has been no demoralization. As a matter of fact, such a break was over-due.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Unless the foreign situation is more unfavorable than generally supposed, it would seem that the decline has gone far enough. If, on the other hand, a break should come with Germany or peace be near at hand, the decline will probably go considerably further and will spread to railroad and investment issues which have, up to the present, suffered little in price.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: What is needed at the moment is encouragement based on rational grounds and this is to be found in the improving technical position of the stock market, and the unabated prosperity of general business. It is not necessary to be a prophet to forecast the outcome of the Prussian peace overtures in order to believe that house-cleaning may first be experienced.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: We believe that good, seasoned securities are a purchase, especially railroad stocks, preference being given to Southern Railway, new Missouri Pacific, and Rock Island common stocks.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: It's entirely abnormal when rumor of peace upsets business; return to normal valuation of stocks on a peace basis is much to be welcomed, as peace good stocks are selling on such a basis already, but there are numerous others—discounting positive benefits of peace may be the next great positive market incentive, now that the really negative influence of war has lost its control.

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Increase over	Fri Thurs ago
10 Highest grade rails	94.63	92 .08
10 Second grade rails	90.60	88 .78
10 Pub utility bonds	95.77	94 .74
10 Industrial bonds	98.08	96 .14
Combined average	94.77	92 .68

\*Increase.

## PROFIT-SHARING PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Title & Mortgage Company has adopted a profit-sharing plan as additional remuneration for employees of six months or more. Bonuses range from 1 per cent to 10 per cent on annual salary. First payment is to be made Dec. 31, and is to represent last six months of the year. Afterward payments will be quarterly.

## NEW YORK BANK BONUSES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mechanics & Metals National Bank will give bonus to employees from 5 per cent to 15 per cent of their salary. Directors of the Citizens Central National Bank in addition to substantial increases in the salaries of its employees have voted a 10 per cent bonus on their salaries for the year 1916.

COPPER SHARE  
PRICES HAVE  
A BIG DROP

Practically All of Gain Made During Past Few Months Wiped Out

Copper share prices have been affected greatly in the liquidation that has taken place and practically all of the spectacular gains made in a period covering months have been wiped out. The declines have been so severe that several issues have dropped to within a few points of the year's lowest prices. For instance, Allouez, East Butte, Miami, North Butte, Old Dominion and Utah Consolidated are only three to five points above the extreme lows of 1916. Calumet & Hecla, now on an annual dividend basis of \$100, at 530 is only 15 points above the low point of last July.

The following table shows the extent of the declines from the 1916 high:

	Present	1916
	high	Dec.
Ahmek	108	125 1/2
Allouez	82 1/2	101 1/2
American Smelting	105 1/2	122 1/2
Anaconda	83 1/2	105 1/2
Arizona Commercial	13 1/2	18 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	530	545 1/2
Chile	23 1/2	34 1/2
Chino	53 1/2	74 1/2
Copper Range	65	87 1/2
East Butte	15 1/2	20 1/2
Granby Consolidated	91	120 1/2
Greene-Canaan	44 1/2	56 1/2
Inspiration	55	74 1/2
Kennecott	44 1/2	64 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	49 1/2
Mohawk	91	108 1/2
Nevada Consolidated	23 1/2	33 1/2
North Butte	23 1/2	33 1/2
Old Dominion	65	83 1/2
Oscoda	88	105 1/2
Quincy	90	109 1/2
Ray Consolidated	42 1/2	56 1/2
Tamarack	42	56 1/2
U S Smelting	66	81 1/2
Utah Consolidated	17	30 1/2
Utah Copper	104 1/2	127 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

LOCAL RESERVE  
BANK'S REPORT

Weekly report of financial condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston as of close of business Friday afternoon 15:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates	\$14,500,000
In settlement fund	13,961,850
5% redemption fund	50,000
Legal tender, notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc	81,767
Bills discounted and bought	6,221,956
Commercial paper	635,000
Member Bank Collateral Notes	10,616,842
Trade acceptances	578,515
United States bonds	2,322,000
City and town notes	1,000,002
Due from other Federal Reserve banks	7,651,391
Federal Reserve notes on hand	1,460,000
National Bank notes	10,655
Total resources	\$58,691,379

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	4,989,700
Government deposits	2,871,047
Reserve deposits	50,578,065
Cashier's checks	2,871
Other liabilities	249,694
Total liabilities	\$58,691,379
Gold with Federal Reserve agent to retire outstanding Federal Reserve notes	\$13,102,635

PROSPERITY ON  
STOCK EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two years ago Friday the New York Stock Exchange was reopened for business in all stocks after a closed period which had begun on July 30. Those two years have been the most prosperous in the history of the exchange, transactions in stocks amounting to 400,000,000 shares and dealing in bonds amounting to \$2,000,000,000. To such an extent has business grown that the ticker system of reporting transactions has proved inadequate and a plan is being worked out for a separate ticker system for the bond alone. One side of the exchange has been reconstructed to provide space for more stock posts. Stock transactions for the current year have amounted to almost 220,000,000 shares and indications are that the year will be the fourth largest in the history of the exchange in respect to transactions.

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	360.00	370.00
American Glue Co. pref.	145.00	150.00
Am Writing Paper Co 5s.	86.50	87.00
Arlington Mills	114.00	116.00
Bigelow Carpet Co pref.	106.00	108.00
Douglas Shoe Co pref.	103.00	105.00
Draper Corp.	145.00	148.00
Farr Alpaca Co.	165.00	170.00
Mountain States Tel.	114.00	115.00
Otis Elevator Co.	62.00	63.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	190.00	195.00
Regal Shoe Co pref.	88.00	92.00
Southern N E Tel.	146.00	150.00
U S Envelope Co.	180.00	185.00
do pref.	115.00	117.00
Waltham Watch Co.	18.00	19.00
do pref.	84.00	86.00

## RAILROAD PROFITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final returns from all railroads in United States having yearly operating revenues of more than \$1,000,000 compiled by Interstate Commerce Commission for September compare: Mileage 230,575, compared with 229,435 for September, 1915; railway operating revenues \$324,954,301, compared with \$287,167,473; operating income \$107,910,814, compared with \$97,597,783.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 9-16, cables 4.76 7-16. Franc cables 5.83, checks 5.83 1/2. Reichsmarks cables 72 1/2, checks 72 1/2.

READJUSTMENT  
OF TRADE IS  
TO BE FACED

Boston Bank Says More Attention Is Now Directed to Lines Where Raw Materials Prices Fluctuate Widely

Peace proposals from the Central Powers caused a break in the security markets and was a forcible reminder that sooner or later a drastic readjustment of trade conditions must be faced, says the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly letter. The business situation of a month ago has been intensified by still further increases in commodity prices. More and more attention is being directed toward those lines of industry where raw materials are subject to wide fluctuations, for example—the cotton industry, where in a few months' time the supply of cotton may fluctuate, and toward businesses where prices cannot be readily increased to meet larger operating costs, as is the case with railroads.

Railroad gross earnings continue to show very satisfactory figures, but gains are not as large as some months ago and in various parts of the country a few actual decreases are reported on account of seasonal conditions. A conspicuous feature of the October statements lies in the fact that a considerable number of standard systems, including Pennsylvania, New York Central and the New Haven, show marked and disconcerting increases in cost of operation, outstripping in many instances the increase in gross.

Immediately after the Government's report, cotton fell sharply to about 18 cents. A number of other influences, including higher shipping costs and increased difficulty in exporting, contributed to the break. The report set at rest fears of a famine crop, it being estimated that 11,500,000 bales, exclusive of linters, would provide enough cotton to go around, especially with the Central Powers practically eliminated from the market.

Textile mills are extremely busy and the procession of wage increases continues. The upward trend of wool prices is very marked, the quotation for Cape of Good Hope fine wool on a clean-laned basis having reached \$1.30 per pound. It is of interest to note the rapid increase in the prices of medium and low grade wools which are fast catching up with high grade prices. This movement is somewhat similar to the price increases which occurred after the Civil War when the medium and low grade wools overtook the prices of fine grades, all selling at substantially \$1 per pound. Bank clearings for November were about 35 per cent above the figures of a year ago, bearing witness to the enormous business being transacted. In construing these figures, it has been estimated that one-third of this increase is due to a rise in prices and two-thirds to increase in actual volume.

Through the operations of demand and supply, money rates have been steadily becoming firmer for a number of weeks. While the rise in New York call rates to 15 per cent was spectacular, nevertheless it was the culmination of a steady drain on New York bank reserves which dwindled through the month of November from \$121,000,000 to \$41,000,000. Abnormally high call rates did not quickly attract money from the interior for the very good reason that banks, generally, throughout the country are well loaned up. In the main, the same factors which have strengthened money rates still exert their influence, and may be sufficiently strong to obviate the softening of rates which has been quite generally looked for during the coming month.

In shoe manufacturing, the factories are turning out a huge volume of goods, and retailers are committing themselves to unusually large contracts at very high prices. The situation in this industry is strained for the reason that any impairment on the part of the consumer, even if only temporary, would be embarrassing, both to the retailer and the manufacturer.

The demand for steel is insatiable. European buying being on a tremendous scale. The Steel Corporation's November report shows another increase in unfilled orders of about one million tons.

An interesting phase of the situation includes boycotts aimed at various food supplies, including eggs, butter and sugar. Official investigations of food supplies are under way in various parts of the country, and experiments on scientific and low cost feeding are being conducted.

Although the weather has been particularly favorable for railroading, car shortage is severe and embargoes in the eastern section of the country are not only complicate business, but are beginning to act as a brake on the productive machinery of the country. For some time it has been known that the Allied nations have been speeding up their industrial machinery and putting themselves in position to supply more and more of their needs. It has been hinted that renewals of shell contracts in this country are likely to be few in number. Of interest along this line are the export statistics of motor cars for October, which indicate that the exports of pleasure cars are increasing while those of commercial cars are diminishing. The ratio of exports of pleasure cars to those of commercial cars was 4 1/2 to 1 in October, 1916, as compared to 3 1/2 to 1 in 1915.

## DIVIDENDS

Reading Traction Company declared semiannual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 as registered Dec. 20. Anglo-American Oil Company declared an interim dividend of 2s, payable Jan. 15, 1917. This is same rate as a year ago.

The Union Natural Gas Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent payable to stock of record Dec. 30.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company declared a dividend of 35 cents a share on the first preferred stock, payable Dec. 30.

Hollinger Consolidated Mines declared usual monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 22.

Regal Shoe Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 22.

The directors of the National Fuel Gas Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

The American Laundry Machinery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

The Michigan State Telephone Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 26.

The quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on common and of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stocks of the S. S. Kresge Company will be paid Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 22.

The Standard Gas Light Company declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock and usual semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 30.

The Old Colony Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stockholders of record Dec. 18, 1916.

The American Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Dec. 31.

Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1, 1917, to stockholders of record Dec. 20, 1916.

The Library Bureau declared a dividend of 4 per cent payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21. This payment includes one deferred dividend of 2 per cent and one regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend.

Sharon Steel Hoop Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent, both payable Jan. 1. During year company has increased wages of its employees 30 per cent.

Keystone Tire & Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of one-third of 1 per cent on preferred stock and regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23.

The California Packing Corporation has declared an initial dividend of \$1.38 a share on the preferred stock for the period from Oct. 19 to Dec. 31 at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The dividend is payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 18.

Package Machinery Company of Springfield, Mass., has declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on the first preferred stock, payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1916. This is the last back dividend which has accrued on the stock; the next regular dividend is payable Feb. 1, 1917.

Trussed Concrete Steel Company declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 15. This makes 10 per cent for the year. The company also announced a 10 per cent stock dividend. It is expending \$2,000,000 in plant extensions that will increase capacity 25 per cent for 1917.

Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock and an extra dividend of 1 per cent together with the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, all payable Dec. 21 to holders of record today. The extra dividend on the preferred clears up all accumulated dividends on that issue.

Union Twist Drill Company declared a cash dividend of \$6 a share and a stock dividend of 25 per cent on the common stock; also regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on preferred stock. The cash dividend on both issues is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20. The common stock dividend is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—Phil Karl and Thomas Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex, Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen & Co.; Tour.

New York W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st. Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour.

Portland, Ore.—A. M. Gibson; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and M. Burnett of George R. French & Son; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Frankfort, Ky.—J. F. Montgomery of Hoge, Montgomery & Co.; Adams. Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son, Tour.

Paris, France—Henri Firpo; Tour. Philadelphia—H. C. Smith; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 145 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CAUTION MARKS  
UNITED STATES  
DOMESTIC TRADE

Increased caution manifest in banking, producing and distributing channels is the outstanding and most reassuring feature of the domestic trade situation in the United States, says R. G. Dun's weekly review, which continues: Foreign developments have accentuated the tendency toward wholesome conservatism without affecting the progress of finance, or lessening the volume of transactions in trade and industry, and recent speculative



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## ILLINOIS PLANS MUCH ACTIVITY IN TRACK WORK

To Hold Big Indoor Meet in Armory With All Leading Colleges and Schools Invited to Compete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois is planning to sponsor an indoor track meet to be held during the month of March in the enormous new armory recently built at that institution. The affair will be an invitation meet, invitations having already been sent to over 250 universities and schools to send their best representatives to compete for the valuable prizes which will be offered.

The events will be run off in the armory, the largest building in the world under one roof without the support of pillars. The size of the building will permit the running of the 100-yard dash on a straightaway dirt track and the quarter mile will be run on a cinder track, one and a third laps to the mile.

Track prospects at the University of Illinois are not as bright as is usual at this time of the year. The Illinois are very weak in many of the regular events and are particularly strong in few of them. Capt. Waldo Ames '17, is perhaps the surest point winner, being a 158 man in the high hurdles and a sure placer in the low hurdles. He will be ably assisted by S. Bush '18 if the latter is able to regain his eligibility before the outdoor season commences.

Merle Husted '18, is another sure point winner for Illinois, and his work in the weights should be one of the redeeming features of the squad. He has a mark of over 145 lbs. in the discus and is equally capable in all of the weight events. Besides this he is a remarkable all-around track man and has records of 5 ft. 11 in. in the high jump, 11 ft. 9 in. in the pole vault, and is a consistent broad jumper and runner. L. S. Webster '18, has a six-foot record in the high jump and should be able to win points in most of the events.

Harry Pendarvis '17, is a consistent quarter miler, but does not have a record which would assure him a place in the average conference meet. Coach Gill, however, will devote much attention to him during the winter months and may develop him into a runner who will always be good for points.

H. S. Gantz '17, is one of the best miler in college and may be able to prove of assistance to Gill, as may N. McKinney '17, in the two mile. Gantz is captain of the Illinois cross-country team and has done good work all the fall in the cross-country runs although his team has been rather unfortunate in all of its meets, having lost to Purdue by an overwhelming score and not having been able to obtain a place in the conference meet.

Coach Gill will make every attempt during the winter months to uncover new material and to develop that which he already has in an attempt to give Illinois a track team which will measure up to the standard Illinois has maintained in prior years.

## NAME DATES FOR PLAYOFFS IN SOCCER LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Arrangements have been made for the playing off of the tie for first place in the Intercollegiate Soccer League championship standing of 1916. As the situation now stands Pennsylvania and Princeton are tied for first place with eight points each and if Haverford wins from Harvard at Boston this afternoon, the Red and Black will move up to a triple tie.

To meet this situation a series of games has been scheduled between Pennsylvania, Princeton and Haverford. Pennsylvania meets Princeton at Princeton this afternoon. Should Haverford win today, it will meet Princeton at Haverford next Tuesday and then play Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Dec. 21. Should Harvard defeat Haverford this afternoon, the championship will go to the winner of today's Pennsylvania-Princeton game and the other games will be abandoned.

## PRINCETON MAY PLAY MAINE TEAM

ORONO, Me.—The University of Maine has received an application from Princeton for a football game at Princeton Sept. 29, and is also considering an earlier application for the same date from Brown University. With games arranged with Colgate and West Point, it is doubtful if the athletic council takes on more than one more game with a big team.

Rutgers has also written for possible dates. The application from Princeton comes as a surprise, as there have been no previous athletic relations with the Orange and Black. The matter will be considered on Monday.

## AMHERST LOOKS FOR FINE YEAR AT BASKETBALL

Coach Mann Is Much Pleased With Material at Hand, Especially in the Freshman Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
AMHERST, Mass.—That the prospects for a successful basketball season are the brightest since the resumption of the game in Amherst, is the statement made by Coach L. H. Mann. The practice so far has proved that all of last year's men are in improved form, and has uncovered a wealth of material in the freshman class.

Doubt about the return of the coach of last year's successful team was dispelled this week when it was announced that Mr. Mann would again act as coach. He is a member of the Chicago National League basketball team and it was not until very recently that satisfactory settlement of the objection raised by Mr. Weeghman, the club president, to acting as basketball coach in the winter was made.

Mr. Mann was especially enthusiastic about the freshman material, saying that it is the best that he has seen since becoming connected with Amherst basketball. Provided the first-year men fulfill the scholastic requirements, there will be little difficulty in filling the holes in the varsity after the mid-year examinations.

About 30 men have reported for practice so far, but it is expected that the number will be much increased. A tentative selection of the varsity five, with Widmayer and Maynard, forwards; Knauth and Ivey, guards, and Partenhimer, center, has been made. Long drills will be in order before the holidays, in order to get a team into shape for the vacation trip, on which teams in the vicinity of New York will be met.

## HARVARD CLOSES SOCCER SEASON THIS AFTERNOON

Harvard's varsity soccer football team will bring its season of 1916 to a close at Soldiers Field this afternoon, when it meets the Haverford team. Haverford is expected to win the match, as it has made the better showing in the championship series and Harvard will be weakened today by the loss of two strong players, T. Rice '17 and R. C. Cooke '17. Rice will not be in the lineup because he has joined the hockey squad and Cooke is in scholastic difficulties.

Play will probably center around the Harvard goal more than ever today, and the backs will have to be relied upon to make many stops. So far, Capt. O. G. Daly '17 has shown up well at one of the fullback positions, breaking up the opponents' advance and often saving the goal from difficult stops. Emmors, last year's guard, took his place on the team this year in the Cornell game, after returning from the border. He has played a steady game. The lineup:

HARVARD  
Emmors, G. . . . . G. . . . . Oiler  
Freedman, L. B. . . . . F. B. . . . . Gardner  
Daly, O. G. . . . . F. B. . . . . Shipley  
Page, L. H. . . . . F. B. . . . . Hallett  
Lucas, C. H. B. . . . . C. H. B. . . . . Thomas  
Beard, R. H. B. . . . . L. H. B. . . . . C. Thorpe  
Diamond, L. F. . . . . R. F. . . . . E. Thorpe  
Tilghman, L. F. . . . . R. F. . . . . Chapman  
Flanagan, C. . . . . C. . . . . Crossman  
W. R. White, R. F. . . . . C. . . . . Corson  
Kellett, R. F. . . . . L. F. . . . . Barlow

## HARVARD MEETS B. A. A. AT HOCKEY

Greater Boston's hockey season at the Arena opens this evening with Harvard and the Boston A. A. in the attraction. This early winter Crimson-Union match is particularly interesting, as it furnishes a splendid winnow on what sort of material Alfred Winsor has at Cambridge. The lineup at the start of the game is expected to be as follows:

HARVARD B. A. A. CANDIDATES  
Rice, L. W. . . . . F. W. . . . . Jones  
Kissell, C. . . . . C. . . . . C. . . . . Tuck  
Perry, C. . . . . F. . . . . Hutchinson  
Bliss, R. W. . . . . L. W. . . . . Sands  
Thacher, C. . . . . C. . . . . C. . . . . Morgan  
Morgan, P. . . . . P. . . . . P. . . . . Skilton  
Willie, G. . . . . G. . . . . G. . . . . Donahue  
Referee, Paul Smart, Boston H. C. Time, 20m. halves.

**CITIZENS ASK FOR BRIDGE**  
Residents of and near Walworth Street, West Roxbury petitioned to Mayor Curley yesterday for a new bridge on that thoroughfare where it crosses the New Haven tracks. The railroad wants to build four tracks there if a change is made and a bridge to cross four tracks would cost the city about \$47,000. The Mayor ordered the street commissioners to build sidewalks on each side of the present bridge as a temporary arrangement.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION PLANS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A 1917 schedule of 164 games to open April 12 was adopted Friday by the Southern association. The player limit was fixed at 15 and R. H. Baugh of Birmingham was reelected president of the league.

## COLUMBIA VS. BROOKLYN C. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia University Chess Club meets the Brooklyn Chess Club here this evening in a dual match.

## RENSSELAER AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute basketball five meets New York University here this evening.

## PENN CAPTURES SWIMMING MEET WITH C. C. N. Y.

Quakers Easily Win First Championship Contest of the Season—Also Win at Water Polo

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING				
College	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Columbia	1	0	1.000	
Pennsylvania	1	0	1.000	
Yale	0	0	.000	
Princeton	0	0	.000	
C. C. N. Y.	0	2	.000	

INTERCOLLEGIATE WATER POLO				
College	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Columbia	1	0	1.000	
Pennsylvania	1	0	1.000	
Yale	0	0	.000	
Princeton	0	0	.000	
C. C. N. Y.	0	2	.000	

NEW YORK, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania's swimming team easily defeated the College of the City of New York Friday night in a dual meet by a score of 46 to 7. The winners took every first and every second except the plunge, which went to City College.

The Quakers started scoring by easily taking the relay. The 50-yard swim, however, furnished keen competition, the first three men finishing less than a yard apart. Kelsner won the relay by 10 yards and the century by two. He individually won more points than any one else as he also swam in the anchor position on the relay.

In the plunge, C. C. N. Y. tallied their only place. Auerbach, who won in the dual meet with Columbia last week, took second with a 64-foot plunge. Shultz of Pennsylvania plunged 71 feet, which is only two feet behind the intercollegiate record.

The water polo game went to Pennsylvania. Captain Swan was a power at goal, while the forwards showed great scoring ability. The summaries: Relay—Won by Pennsylvania (Roat, W. S. Simonson, Kelsner); second, C. C. N. Y. (Wade, Wolf, Baehr, Schoenberg). Time, 2m. 47s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Roat, Pennsylvania; 94.66 points; second, Leopold, Pennsylvania, 63.5 points; third, Borchers, C. C. N. Y., 61.4 points.  
50-Yard Swim—Won by Simonson, Pennsylvania; second, Watts, Pennsylvania; third, Borcher, C. C. N. Y. Time, 27.2s.  
220-Yard Swim—Won by Kelsner, Pennsylvania; second, Godfrey, Pennsylvania; third, Wade, C. C. N. Y. Time, 2m. 58s.  
Plunge—Won by Shultz, Pennsylvania; second, Auerbach, C. C. N. Y.; third, Hawkins, Pennsylvania. Distance, 59ft.  
100-Yard swim—Won by Kelsner, Pennsylvania; second, Watts, Pennsylvania; third, Schoenberg, C. C. N. Y.

## FREE GOVERNMENT IN ASIA DEPENDS MUCH ON CHINA

Success of Oriental Republic Forecast by Ambassador Koo Before Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—After reviewing the history of China, Dr. D. W. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in the first of a series of lectures on China conducted by the women's conference of the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday, said that the Chinese Republic was destined to bear as important a relation to the East as the American Republic had to the West.

"The future of China," he said, "will be even more interesting than its past. China is still in its infancy and has many difficult problems to work out in the future. But those familiar with her history have every reason to feel confident that, just as in the case of the American Republic, she will survive all the difficulties and hardships of her period of adolescence."

"The Chinese Republic has more than a responsibility and a duty to perform toward itself. She has a mission for the whole world. Not only should China be able to work out her own destiny, so as to be as strong, as the United States, but she should also be able to justify the expectations of the world that she will vindicate her right to existence."

"Upon the success of the Chinese Republic will depend the success of the theory of free government in Asia. I feel that in the discharge of her duty toward the world China will be able to satisfy the hopes of the nations, just as the American Republic has satisfied the world's hopes in regard to its success."

"When the people of China merge as one into a republic that shall tend toward uniting the eastern hemisphere there will be a great impetus toward the ground upon which the world can work out the problem of the brotherhood of man."

The conference has just completed a lecture course, by Lajpat Rai on India, Dr. Yamei Kin will discuss the religion, literature, education, social structure, women and art of China on Friday mornings until January 26, when Dr. Koo will end the course with a lecture on China's future, her aims and ideals. Dr. Toyokichi Iyemaga will lecture on Japan through February and the Philippines will be studied in March.

## EASTERN MEETING POSTPONED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The meeting of the Eastern Baseball League set for Friday has been postponed, and instead will be held at the Hotel Bancroft here Tuesday.

## ANNAPOLIS MEETS HOPKINS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy basketball five will open its season of 1916-17 this evening with the Johns Hopkins University team as opponent.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CLOSES

Subject of Reorganizing Commission Is Dropped—Players' Salaries Will Be Cut Down—New Contract to Be Approved

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National league baseball club owners completed their annual meeting of 1916 here Friday evening and will not come together again until the schedule meeting is held in this city next February. Four days were devoted to the meeting, just closed and many questions of importance were taken up and disposed of.

Friday's session was a busy one. During the session President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club endeavored to get the other club magnates to agree to a reorganization of the National Commission. He based his plan for the proposed change on the outcome of the Slater case and claimed that the commission should be made non-partisan by appointing some person unidentified with baseball as chairman in place of A. G. Herrmann of Cincinnati.

Chairman Herrmann in reply stated that he was willing to resign from the commission if such action would benefit organized baseball, but all of those present except Dreyfuss declared they did not relish any change in the personnel of the commission and the subject, which had caused much comment and conjecture during the week, was dropped.

The question of players' salaries being scaled down met with unanimous approval. The prevailing opinion was that if clubs desire to meet operating expenses and realize a fair interest on the money invested, the high salaries brought about through the Federal league war must be cut down considerably.

The new form of contract with players which was presented by the national commission was approved with the exception of the 10-day release clause, the wording of which is to be revised by the National Commission and passed upon at the next meeting.

A readjustment of the gate receipts for the world's series was advocated and discussed at length. Some representatives were in favor of the players of all first division clubs sharing in the receipts, while President J. K. Tener proposed that all but the last two clubs should have their players get part of the money. The question will be passed upon at a meeting at which both major leagues will be represented by their presidents or committees.

The league did not take any action regarding a proposed change in the prices of tickets for the world's series, leaving it to be decided by a joint committee from both leagues. The league voted in favor of restricting the number of 25-cent seats in several cities, principally St. Louis and Philadelphia, but to what extent this restriction would be enforced was not decided.

President Baker's proposition relative to the prohibition of trades or releases after Aug. 1, other than those cases in which every club in the league waived on the players under consideration, came up for discussion and the matter was referred to the constitution committee, which will draw up an amendment to do away with the practice objected to. The proposed amendment introduced by President H. N. Hemphill of the Giants to prohibit more than two championships games being played in one day was also referred to the constitution committee.

After recommending the holding of two extra meetings during the playing season, the delegates adjourned.

## COLUMBIA WINS FROM ST. JOHN'S

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exceptionally fast playing on the defense by Farrer and T. Farrell, the guards, gave the Columbia basketball five a 34 to 19 victory Friday night over St. John's, conquerors of West Point a week ago. The game, which was played in the Morningside Gymnasium, was speedy at all times.

Columbia was strongest on the defense, and held the Brooklyn visitors to a 20 to 9 tally for the first half. Coach Mermer's quintet developed a new tandem formation on the defense, and Murphy and Mahoney of St. John's found continued opposition when near the Columbia basket. Leonard, the pivot man for the New Yorkers, caged four goals from the floor, and added 12 more points by accurate foul shooting.

## BRIEF ON THE APPAM FILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German claimants to ownership of the steamer Appam, brought into Newport News by a German prize crew, filed their brief in the Supreme Court Friday, contending that under the Prussian-American treaty the vessel became German property, entitled to asylum in American waters where she was captured from her British master.

## W. & J. ELECTS MC CREIGHT

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Lloyd McCreight of Indiana, Pa., was elected captain of the Washington & Jefferson football team Friday evening. McCreight has been a member of the team the past three years and was its leading scorer this season.

## THREE MATCHES SCHEDULED FOR SQUASH TOURNAMENT

Important Contests at B. A. A. Today in Massachusetts Team Championship Play

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS				
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Harvard Club	5	0	1.000	
Boston A. A.	5	0	1.000	
Boston T. & R. Club	5	0	1.000	
Randolph Club	5	0	1.000	
Newton Club	0	5	.000	
Union Boat Club	0	5	.000	

Three matches are scheduled to be played today in the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association team championship tournament and chief interest will center in the contest between the Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, which is to take place on the courts of the B. A. A.

These two teams are now tied with the Harvard Club for first place in the standing, each having won five straight games in the opening round of play a week ago. Harvard will be meeting the Union Boat Club this afternoon on its own courts and this should give the former Crimson representatives a splendid chance to assume the lead in the championship standing. The other match will bring the Randolph Club of Cambridge against the Newton Club of Newtonville on the latter's courts.

## PICKUPS

The New York Giants are to try out a new pitcher named Sterling Stryker next spring.

The Cincinnati Nationals are desirous of securing outfielders Williams and Flack from the Chicago Cubs.

T. J. Hickey, who is now president of the American Association, was the prime mover in its organization some years ago.

Shortstop Witt of the Athletics proved his worth as a lead-off man last summer, getting to first base no less than 193 times.

Arthur Butler, utility infielder for the St. Louis Nationals, has been released to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League.

Thomas Hughes, formerly a star pitcher for the New York and Washington American League clubs, is now a policeman in Sacramento, Cal.

Manager McGraw of the New York Giants is to give Outfielder Thorpe another chance to win a permanent place in the line-up this spring.

Pitcher Arthur Fromme, who was formerly with the Cincinnati and New York National League clubs, had a very successful season in the Pacific Coast League this year, winning 23 and losing 14 games.

The Pacific Coast League evidently agrees with the American League in the idea that its president should be elected for a term of years, instead of one year at a time. The directors recently elected President A. T. Baum for five years.

Prospects of a third major league being formed this year are not very promising at the present time. If the American Association-International League post-season series works out successfully, the idea of combining these leagues into one major organization will undoubtedly be given up.

## SIDELINES

Harvard's two star football ends of this fall were well regarded by their classmates when Richard Harte was elected first marshal and C. A. Cooldge Jr., second marshal.

Pennsylvania State College will lose only four of its 1916 football players next fall. They are Captain Clark, Morris, Edgerton and Oberle and the captain was the only regular this fall.

Coach John Spiegel has signed to coach the University of Chattanooga eleven for the next two years. He was formerly a famous player at Washington & Jefferson University and has been coaching at Chattanooga two years.

Pacific Coast teams do not make as much money at football as do the big eastern ones. The University of Washington eleven, which has been so successful on the gridiron under the teachings of Coach Dobie, made only \$18,000 this fall, \$14,000 of which were used for expenses.

Haverford College has signed Coach Bennett for 1917, 1918 and 1919. He will have charge of the football and basketball teams. This year he has been very successful, with the eleven which gained a victory in its big game of the year, that with Swarthmore. Coach Bennett was formerly a star at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ohio State University has made a fine showing on the gridiron during the four years Coach Wilce has been in charge. During that time they have scored 625 points against 141 and they have lost only four games out of 26 played. Wisconsin has defeated them twice, Indiana and Illinois once each. This year Ohio defeated all three of those colleges.

## DARTMOUTH OPENS SEASON

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College basketball team will open its season here this evening against Springfield Training School.

## YALE WILL HAVE LIGHTER CREW ON WATER THIS YEAR

Coach Abbott Says Housatonic Is One of the Best Racing Courses in the Country

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"The fall rowing season has proved that we have a good stroke and that we shall have to depend on a lighter crew than Yale has had in many years," said Coach Mather Abbott in the Yale Daily News, commenting on the fall rowing season. The races proved, Coach Abbott said, that the Housatonic is one of the best racing stretches in the country.

"This year we have tried a new scheme in rowing. Early in the fall all of the upper-classesmen including the members of last year's crew, were divided up into 10 crews, which were made as even as possible. After a week's rowing five good crews were picked, and the rest of the men were divided up again.

"After three weeks, three first crews were selected while the others were allotted to the various class crews. These three first crews were called the university 'trial eights.' The senior class crew was conspicuous by its absence, one of the reasons for this being, of course, that many seniors were on the 'trial eights.' But the rowing authorities feel that the senior class has many more rowing members than showed up at the river this fall.

"The three 'trial eights,' owing to the conflict of lecture hours in the afternoon had great difficulty in keeping their boats together. This was a great detriment to their improvement as crews. The same crew must row together every day if the crew is to develop speed. In spite of this handicap the trial crew race in the fall regatta was one of the closest races ever held on the harbor. The crew stroked by Hyatt won by a small margin.

"The class crews unfortunately dwindled down to two sophomores and one junior crew. The first sophomore, as their lectures permitted their rowing together each day, developed rapidly; and so distinguished themselves in the class race at the regatta, which they won so easily that they were selected by Mr. Nickalls as one of the crews to go to the Housatonic for the post-season regatta.

"In the freshman department the season was one of pronounced success, nearly 150 turning out. At one time there were 13 crews on the water. These were reduced by elimination to nine. The first two crews, consisting of St. Paul's and Choate School oars with a few additions from southern rowing schools, got together rapidly, and were soon having trial spins with the university eights. This crew was also selected to enter the post-season regatta.

"An innovation this year was the post-season regatta on the Housatonic. On Saturday, Nov. 11, two races were held over the new two-mile course. The University crew stroked by Captain Meyer defeated the first sophomore by a few feet, and in the second race the university crew stroked by Hyatt defeated the freshmen by a length of open water. The freshmen were a length ahead of the university crew stroked by Allen."

## YALE FIVE OPENS NEXT WEEK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's basketball five will take the floor next week, meeting the College of the City of New York in the opening game of the year. Assisting Tommers, the professional coach, will be a trio of alumni coaches, including Kinney, star forward and baseball third baseman 10 years ago, and Arnold, basketball captain two years ago.

## J. B. TINKER MAY MANAGE CLUB

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rumors that J. B. Tinker would be manager of the Columbus American association club next season went the rounds here today. Reports were that the Cub stockholders were to take over the Columbus club, and use it as a farm for Chicago players.

## WEST POINT VS. CRESCENT A. C.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point Academy basketball team meets the Crescent Athletic Club five this evening in the second game on the Cadet's schedule. Last Saturday St. John's College defeated the Soldiers and they are out to win this evening.

## C. T. HICKMAN AGAIN TO COACH

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—C. T. Hickman, a major league baseball player for a number of years and for the past two years baseball coach at West Virginia University, has signed a contract to coach the 1917 team.

## WOOD YALE SOCCER CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—M. B. Wood of New York City was elected captain of the Yale varsity soccer football team Friday night.

## CORNELL MEETS PRINCETON FIVE IN FIRST GAME

Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship Season of 1916-1917 Scheduled to Open at Ithaca, N. Y., This Evening

## INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
1901	Yale	5	3	.625
1902	Yale	5	3	.625
1903	Columbia	7	1	.875
1904	Columbia	8	0	1.000
1905	Columbia	8	0	1.000
1906	Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
1907	Yale	9	1	.900
1911	Columbia	7	1	.875
1912	Columbia	8	2	.800
1913	Cornell	7	1	.875
1914	Cornell-Columbia	8	2	.800
1915	Yale	8	2	.800
1916	Pennsylvania	9	2	.



## FOOD BOYCOTT IS UNJUST SAYS LIVE STOCK MAN

Supports Cause of Producer—Farmers' Profits Have Increased Value of Grain Growing Lands of Nation

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—W. A. Moody, former president of the National Association of Live Stock Exchanges, in an interview with a reporter for the Globe-Democrat, denounced as ridiculous the arguments being advanced in the present agitation against the high cost of living. He supported the cause of the producer and said that, with corn selling at more than \$1 a bushel, it required a bushel of the grain to produce four pounds of pork at a cost price of 25 cents a pound, leaving very little profit for the producer.

"In my opinion there has been more ignorance displayed, more false arguments advanced, regarding the high price of food products than has been shown in a long time in regard to a proposition of so much importance," said Moody. "I only state a truism when I say that high-priced cattle, hogs and sheep stand for dear steaks, dear pork and mutton chops, and the demand for cheap meat, guinea as you may, is in reality a demand for the farmer to sell his animals at cheaper prices."

"A war on meat prices is a war on the man who produces the meat. To boycott the butcher is to boycott the farmer. I have no sympathy with the senseless investigations which have for their object the lowering of prices received by the farmer in the last 10 years for his cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, corn, potatoes, eggs and butter that has doubled and in many instances trebled the value of all the grain-producing land within our border."

"To lower the price of farm products is to lower the price of farm land, and to lower the price of farms will lower the standard of living. The West and the Middle West are no longer at the mercy of the East. They are paying their debts and are today in a state of independence. The farmer is the chief source of wealth, and when he succeeds all are prosperous, and when he languishes all wither."

"The high prices now prevailing for farm products are absolutely legitimate, and are produced by short crops and the European war. The farmers of the United States cannot combine, but are in the most active competition, one with another, and for that reason cannot maintain artificial values. It is true that a great part of this foolish talk about boycotts and embargos has been directed at the middleman, but that is simply a substitute, for if you succeed in lowering the prices of farm products on the market you will lower the price to the farmer on his farm."

"Let some of the good women who are so wonderfully agitated about the high price of butter and eggs boycott the shoe merchant, who is charging them from \$5 to \$15 a pair for shoes. It is true they are, like Joseph's coat, of many colors; but it appears to me it would be a more fruitful field to economize upon than trying to make an eggless cake, or they might turn their attention to the fur dealer. I know nothing that has advanced more than fur, and still these good women are buying more fur than ever before, and I have not heard a single protest. Would it not be more advantageous to buy a coat or suit without fur trimmings than to go on a hunger strike?"

## IRRIGATED FARMS APPROVED BY CHAMBER BODY

National Commerce Organization Committee Reports on Results of Government Projects

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a report by the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which A. W. Douglas of St. Louis is the chairman, irrigation is the most intensive and highest known form of modern agriculture. Crops are practically assured by it.

"The committee is of the opinion," the report says, "that the most far-reaching and comprehensive method of irrigation is that undertaken by the Federal Government under the authority of the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Salt River project near Phoenix, Ariz., may be taken as typical of these enterprises. As a consequence of this engineering accomplishment, the valley of the Salt River has become a local agricultural center, producing all manner of fruit and garden truck, as well as the great agricultural staples, and especially long fiber Egyptian cotton, for the latter is being cultivated under conditions similar to those prevailing in the Valley of the Nile. The stored waters in these dams are used to develop electrical power, which is sold to the surrounding country for commercial and industrial purposes."

**VAN DYCK PORTRAITS SOLD**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five famous portraits by Van Dyck, valued at \$1,500,000, have been purchased from the Earl of Denbigh by a New York art firm and brought to this city. It is announced. The pictures had hung in the banquet hall of the earl's estate at Newnam Paddox, Leicester-shire, since Van Dyck painted them. The portraits are of King Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and the Duchess, and a woman supposed to have been Lady Elizabeth Fielding, daughter of the first Earl of Denbigh.

## LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF CANADA ISSUED

Government Publishes Synopsis of Laws of the Dominion in Response to Requests

OTTAWA, Ont.—In view of the repeated requests received by the Department of Trade and Commerce for information with regard to the legal weights and measures governing the sale of various foodstuffs and other commodities in Canada, the department has issued a synopsis of the laws of the Dominion respecting such sales, and the information contained should prove valuable, says the Citizen. Respecting weights and measures, the following is of interest:

"In Canada the law provides, with respect to weights, that the unit shall be the standard pound (avoirdupois) of 7000 grains, one-sixteenth part of the standard pound shall be an ounce (437 1/2 grains), 100 pounds a cental, and 2000 pounds a ton, and that 480 grains shall be an ounce troy."

"As regards measures—that the unit or standard measure of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry measures, shall be the gallon, containing ten standard pounds weight of distilled water; that the quart shall be one-fourth part of the gallon, and the pint one-eighth part of the gallon, and that eight gallons shall be a bushel. This gallon, commonly known as the 'Imperial gallon,' contains 277.274 cubic inches. The standard measure of length is the yard, one-third part of which it is provided shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch."

"Special note should be made of the fact that certain standards of weights and measures used in some of the states of the United States are not legal (though frequently used) in Canada. These standards are not so large, being about 20 per cent smaller in capacity than the legal standards in Canada, i. e., the Imperial pint, quart and gallon."

With regard to the sale of flour, meal, rolled oats and feed, it is pointed out that every barrel, half barrel, bag or package must have the brand and the weight of the contents marked on the package. The penalty for not properly marking a barrel or half barrel is 10 cents, and for not marking a bag is 1 cent.

When eggs are described as sold by the standard dozen, the dozen shall mean one pound and a half. Regarding butter, the importation of oleomargarine is prohibited, and no ingredient must be used in the manufacture of butter not in the regulations. Butter must not contain over 16 per cent of water. Fifty dollars is the maximum penalty.

The law regarding apples is as follows: "Barrels used for packing apples must be 24 1/2 inches between the heads inside measure, 17 inches in diameter at head and have a middle diameter of 18 1/2 inches, containing as nearly as possible 96 quarts. Boxes used for packing apples must be not less than 10 inches deep, 11 inches in width and 20 inches long, representing as nearly as possible 2200 cubic inches. Every such package (barrel or box) must be marked with the name of the person or corporation doing the packing, the name of the variety and the grade, viz., Fancy, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3."

## DENVER MEN FORMING STORE CHAIN COMPANY

They Propose to Operate on Five, Ten and Fifteen Cent Plan in United States Cities

DENVER, Col.—A group of Denver business men and financiers have completed the organization of the National Cities Stores Corporation with a capital in excess of \$2,000,000, preliminary to opening a number of syndicate five-ten-and-fifteen-cent stores throughout the country, says the Times.

The company, which has been in process of organization quietly for the last three years, proposes to operate in various cities of the United States along lines similar to the Woolworth and Kresge syndicates. It is understood that the company has financed all the operations for the coming year and that it is prepared to go into the business in a manner and to an extent which will be a surprise to the business world.

The executive and financial departments of the new company will be located in Denver, and the buying and distributing departments, with warehouse and other facilities, will be in New York and Chicago. Some of the Denver men are now in the East closing up the final details of the deal.

The company is composed almost exclusively of Denver men and between 40 and 50 are associated with the enterprise. Clinton A. Bowman, president of the Merchants Biscuit Company; Louis F. Spratlen, wholesale grocer and jobber; Jesse M. Wheelock, Frank O. Browne of the Browne Iron Works Company, and C. Fred Best of J. D. Best & Co. are among those identified with the company. It is understood that the company has large Eastern financial backing. It is incorporated under the laws of an Eastern State.

**RADCLIFFE COLLEGE**  
Radcliffe juniors and seniors will meet in the first of the interclass basketball games this afternoon. About 500 students attended the college supper last night. President and Mrs. Baron Russell Briggs and Dean Bertha M. Boddy represented the administrative board.

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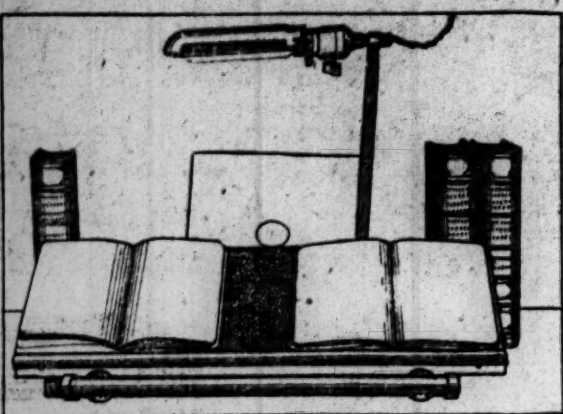
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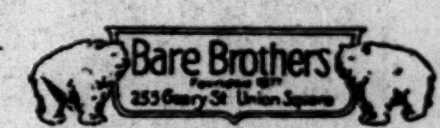


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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Collector's Joyful Quest

There is no greater joy known to the amateur collector than the long and close pursuit of some cherished bit of furniture, pottery, or needlework, according to two young New York women who are both collectors and interior decorators.

"As a stimulus to beginners in collecting, as well as an illustration of that perseverance required of every keen collector, we cite the case of running down an Empire dressing table. It was our desire to complete a small collection of Empire furniture for a suite of rooms, by adding to it, as a supplement to the bureau, a certain type of Empire dressing table. It is no exaggeration to say that Paris was dragged for what we wanted—the large well known antique shops and the smaller ones of the Latin Quarter both being ransacked. Time was flying, the date of our sailing was approaching, and as yet the coveted piece had not been found.

"Three days before we left, a fat, red-faced jolly caddy, after making a vain tour of the junk shops in his quarter, demanded to know exactly what it was we sought. When told, he looked triumphant, haled us into his cab, lashed his horse, and after several rapidly made turns, dashed into an out-of-the-way street and drew up before a sort of junk storehouse, full of rickety, dusty odds and ends of furniture, presided over by a woman who sat outside the door knitting—wrapped, head and all, in a shawl. We entered, and there, to our immense relief, stood the dressing table! It was gray with dust, the original Empire green silk, a rusty gray and hanging in shreds, on the back of the original glass. There was a marble top set into the wood and grooved in a curious way. The whole was intact except for a loose back leg, which gave it a swaying, tottering appearance.

"As it happened, the money we went out with had been spent on unexpected finds, and neither we nor our good-natured caddy were in possession of the thirty francs (six dollars) necessary to buy it. In fact, the caddy was rather staggered to hear the price, having offered to advance what we needed. He recommended sending it home 'collect,' but Madame would not even consider such an idea. However, at last our resourceful Jehu came to the rescue. If the ladies would seat themselves in the cab, he could place the table in front of them, with the cover of the cab raised, and Madame of the shop could lock her door and, mounting the box by the side of our coacher, she might drive with us to our destination and collect the money herself. He promised to bring her safely home again.

"As we had only the next day for boxing and shipping, there was no alternative. Before we had even taken in our grotesque appearance, the horse was galloping, as only a Paris cab horse can gallop, toward our abode in Avenue Henri Martin, past carriages and autos returning from the Bois, while inside the cab we sat, elated by our success, and in that whirl of triumphant absorbing joy that only the real collector knows.

"This same little modest Empire collection had a treasure recently added to it, found by chance in an antique shop in Pennsylvania. It was a mirror. The dealer, an Italian, said that he had got it from an old house in Bordentown, N. J.

"It's genuine English," he said, certain that this would sell it.

"It has the original glass and a heavy, squarely made, mahogany frame. Strange to say, it corresponds exactly with the bed and bureau in the collection, having pilasters surmounted by women's heads of gilted wood, with small gilted feet showing at the base. As the brother of the great Napoleon, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain and Rome, passed many years of his self-imposed exile in Bordentown, in a house made beautiful with furnishings he brought from France, it is possible that this old mirror has an interesting story, if only it could talk.

"Lest the precious ancient glass should be broken, or the frame destroyed, we persuaded a Pullman car porter to let us bring his six by four feet of antiquity with us in the train.

"When you see a find, always take it with you, or the next man may, and above all, always be on the lookout.

"It was from a French novel by one of the French writers that we first got a clue to a certain obscure Etruscan museum, hidden away in the Carrara Mountains, in Italy. That wonderful little museum and its adjacent potteries, which cover the face of Italy like ant-hills, are today contributors to innumerable beautiful interiors in every part of America.

"We recall a dining room in Grosvenor Square, London, where a world-renowned collection of 'polder-blue' vases (the property of J. B. Joel) is made to contribute to a decorative scheme by placing the almost priceless vases of old Chinese blue and white porcelain in niches made for them, high up on the black oak paneling. There are no pictures or other decorations on the walls, hence each vase has the distinction it deserves.

"At Cornwall Lodge, in Regents Park, London, the town house of Lady de Bathe (Lily Langtry), the dining room ceiling is a deep sky blue, while the side walls of black serve as a background for her valuable collection of old colored glass, for the most part English. The collection is the result of the owner's unceasing vigilance, when traveling or at home.

"A well-known Paris collector found in Spain a bust which had been painted black. Its good lines led him to buy it, and, when cleaned, it proved

to be a genuine Canova. It had been painted during a revolution, to save it from destruction. The same dealer, on another occasion, when in Spain, found an old silk gown of lovely flowered brocade, but with one breadth missing. Several years later in an antique shop in Italy he found that missing gore and had it put back in the gown, thus completing the treasure which some ruthless hand had destroyed.

"Every museum is the result of hobbies in collecting, and, when one considers all that is meant by this heading, which sounds so trifling and unimportant to the layman, it will not seem strange that we strongly recommend it as an avocation.

"At first, quite naturally, the collector makes mistakes; but it is through his mistakes that he learns, and absolutely nothing gives such zest to a stroll in the city, a tramp in the country, or an unexpected delay in an out-of-the-way town, as to have this collecting bee in your bonnet. How often, when traveling, we have rejoiced when the loss of a train or a mistake in the time-table meant an unexpected opportunity to explore for junk in some old shop, or, perhaps, to bargain with a pretty peasant girl.

"Then, too, these fads open our eyes and ears, so that in passing along a street on foot, in a cab or on a bus, or in glancing through a book, or perhaps in an odd corner of an otherwise colorless town, we find 'grist for our mill'—just the right piece of furniture for the waiting place!

"Know what you want, really want it, and you will find it sometime, somewhere, somehow!"

## Blouse Notes

Many little new ideas are being introduced in the blouses of the season. The larger sailor collar and the narrow deep square collar are still much used, but a big effect has been added to the early spring models. It is reported that some of the new collars will be so large that they will be in the cape class.

The latest blouses of all are made to go on over the head. They are really for sport wear and are made to be worn outside of the sport skirt; they are loosely belted. One of these slip-on blouses is made of jersey cloth and has peplum finish. Peplums in some cases are scalloped, and sometimes slashed at the sides.

Blouses are once more being fastened at the back, as are some of the new one-piece dresses. A novelty for the coming summer blouse is dark-colored organdie. There is burgundy organdie, for example, relieved by white embroidery and crochet buttons.

The list of volumes intended for the housewife is growing so long that the kitchen will soon have to have its own "five-foot shelf of books." Domestic efficiency experts are turning out helps for the modern housekeeper almost faster than she can keep up with them. Even the cook book of today is a specialized affair, designed to put recipes of various classes where the housewife can put her finger on them instantly, without having to thumb the pages of an all-embracing tome covering everything from soup to nuts. Her soups are all in one book, desserts in another, sandwiches in a third, and chafing dish recipes in a fourth. There are separate volumes for grilling, candy making, cakes, and national dishes.

One of the most helpful of these little volumes is the "Book of Florida Salads." The southern fruits form the basis of most of the recipes, but, as these are obtainable practically everywhere, the salads may be regarded as hailing from Florida but not restricted to that locality.

The book is not only a specialized volume on salads, but the salads are classified under various heads. "Dinner salads" vary noticeably from "luncheon salads." Salads for "party" occasions, when the food is served buffet fashion or on little individual tables, come in another chapter. There is a separate collection of salad sandwiches, and a chapter on salad dressings.

While many of the salads are the ones with which most housekeepers are familiar, there is a tempting array of new combinations. The decorative quality plays an important role, too, as may be seen from the following recipes, chosen here and there throughout the book.

## DINNER SALADS

**Malaga Salad**—With a sharp knife, slit one side of large Malaga grapes, take out the seed, and fill with blanched pecan meats. For each plate, put two leaves of romaine side by side pinched together, and a row of grapes, in each leaf, resembling peas in a pod. Put a half teaspoon of green mayonnaise on the ends of each leaf. (This green mayonnaise, by the way, is made by soaking strips of sweet green peppers in slightly salted ice water for two hours; then drain, chop fine with a sharp knife, and fold into mayonnaise.)

**Avocado and Tomato Salad**—Cut an Avocado pear lengthwise, in half inch bars; make a square pen of these, and fill with tomatoes cut in small pieces, mixed with an equal amount of chopped celery. Dress all with French dressing.

**Celery Stick Salad**—Wash celery well with a brush, crisp it in ice water, and dry. Select well grooved stalks, remove strings or threads, cut in uniform lengths, and fill the grooves with cold tomato jelly, just before it hardens. Serve with two stalks on romaine

## Moderate-Price Gowns



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Evening gown of natter blue tulle, over mole-colored silk

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

**LONDON, England**—The accompanying illustration shows a new model of which Monsieur Penwick is making a great specialty. These delightful little gowns, together with blue serge and gabardine coat frocks, are a new departure, being shown in this atelier at an exceedingly moderate cost. They are quite charming, and, in the case of the evening gowns, are made in many different combinations of color. The model sketched is in natter blue tulle over mole-colored silk; mole-colored velvet is tied prettily round the waist, while silver galon finishes the edge of the silk bodice.

giving a pretty effect through the tulle. The overdress, which falls in very full folds, is held on the shoulders with a triple line of gauging, and at the hem is cut into deep vandyked-points, coming just below the silk. The sleeves, cut in one with the bodice drapery, are finished with a double "volant" of becoming length. This frock would be charming for a girl's dance frock, carried out in white, or shell pink with crystal or pearl trimming; and in black over silver or black over white, it would be equally attractive. One example, seen in black, was given touches of Cosway blue and silver galon, a few rosebuds tucked into the waistband providing a dainty finish.

## A Book of Florida Salads

leaves, with a teaspoon of mayonnaise on the side of the plate. Eat with the fingers, dipping the celery ends in the dressing.

**Pineapple Nests**—Shred a good flavored pineapple and form into nests on lettuce leaves; fill the nests with peeled and seeded Malaga grapes, dress each with a spoon of mayonnaise and a cherry on top.

## LUNCHEON SALADS

**Egg Lilies**—Carefully cut the whites of hard boiled eggs down lengthwise, and curve back to form petals. At the base of each petal put a drop of deep yellow mayonnaise, make a tiny indentation and fill with grapefruit crossways, scoop out the hulls. Line the hulls with lettuce and fill with chicken salad; garnish with candied cherries and Salmirings. Serve in a bed of endive with mayonnaise. Put the meat of the grapefruit in the refrigerator, and serve next morning in glasses for breakfast.

**Salad in Grapefruit Hulls**—Halve grapefruit crossways, scoop out the contents, and notch the edges of the hulls. Line the hulls with lettuce and fill with chicken salad; garnish with candied cherries and Salmirings. Serve in a bed of endive with mayonnaise. Put the meat of the grapefruit in the refrigerator, and serve next morning in glasses for breakfast.

**Kumquat Salad**—Split kumquats lengthways in half, and mix with equal quantities of red salad cherries. Put a little lemon jelly in cups, fill nearly full with fruit, and cover with jelly just before it begins to harden. Set on ice overnight. Turn out on lettuce leaves and dress with mayonnaise mixed with ground white pecan meats.

**Loquat Salad**—Wash and slice loquats and kumquats thin, mix with sliced cold boiled chestnuts, and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

**Guava Salad**—Select large, lemon guavas, cut off the tops and scoop out the seed. Dip the hulls in lemon water to prevent turning dark. Mix sliced truffles with broken pecan meats, fill the hulls, and put mayonnaise on top. Serve on lettuce.

## PARTY SALADS

**Christmas Salad**—Cut the breast meat of cold turkey in half inch pieces, add an equal amount of crisp celery and one fourth the amount of blanched pea-pods. Lightly mix all with a little mayonnaise. Serve on white or green salad plates, with minced red cherries sprinkled over, and topped with a spoonful of green mayonnaise, and a whole candied cherry. Garnish each plate with a pretty spray of holly.

**Goldenrod Salad**—Tear big Boston lettuce leaves into uneven sprays, stripping the stems about two inches. Dip in French dressing, gently shake, and put on pretty salad plates, one spray on each plate. First cover the sprays with ground pecans or pop-nuts and then with grated egg yolks. At the side put a ring of the egg white, with a spoonful of deep yellow mayonnaise in each. Serve browned al-

monds with this. To brown almonds, blanch them and brown in smoking hot olive oil and butter. Drain and sprinkle lightly with salt.

The deep yellow mayonnaise referred to is made by mashing one teaspoon of butter into the yolks of two hard boiled eggs while warm and, when cold, stirring into plain mayonnaise.

Red mayonnaise is made by cutting pimentos into fine pieces and folding them into plain mayonnaise.

## A Tree for the Birds

"We are turning our children's attention as much as possible to thoughtfulness for others, as the Christmas season approaches, rather than to what they may get for themselves," said the mother of several youngsters. "This seems a good time, too, to teach them special kindness and consideration for the animals. For some years my lads have planned and carried out a tree for their four-footed friends. It was set up out in the barn of our country home, and held little gifts for each of their pets. There were tidbits for the dogs, with a bow of red ribbon to tie on to the collar of each one; the cow had a large wreath of holly tied gayly to her horns; the two horses had little bags full of lumps of sugar, tied about with colored cord and fastened to the tree, and the house cats were favored with catnip balls, and little holiday bells to tie round their necks.

"Last year, a tree was added for the birds. This turned out to be a permanent free lunch counter for the feathered friends who stay the winter through. A little cedar, growing near the back door, was chosen for this tree, and to it were tied slices of stale bread, a cookie or two, and even a little candy. Bits of tinsel and popcorn were added, and it was a gay sight flaunting its good cheer on the winter breeze, especially when the birds gathered around it chattering delightedly. Even after the holidays were over, the children kept this tree furnished with food for the birds.

"The problem of giving children the right idea about Christmas, and getting rid of the perfunctory conception of giving and getting, is partially solved when they are taught to give with no thought of getting in return. The animals constantly teach them many lessons, but none, I think, more productive of unselfishness than this."

## Now Comes Paisley Jewelry

And now the Paisley shawl motifs are being developed in jewelry! Brooches made in the palm leaf, or pear shape, seen in the Paisley designs, are made of jet set with miniature diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. These are worn against the solid red or black center of the remodeled Paisley shawl, when transformed into a modern costume.

## The Child and Its Schedule

"Your children never seem to come running in and out of the house during the afternoon," saying: "Mother, may I do this? Mother, may I do that?" as most youngsters do," remarked a visitor in a house full of children. "They seem to plan their own affairs so well, and yet not do the wrong thing, either. How do you manage?"

"Why, I let them make their own schedules," replied the mother, threading another needle, and taking up the little frock she was sewing on.

"What sort of schedule?" asked the guest.

"Their schedule for the afternoon and early evening. You see, their morning schedule is mapped out for them. They must get up at a certain hour, be dressed and have their breakfast by a certain moment, and arrive at school on schedule time. There is a schedule for the school hours, recess, and dismissal—after that a child's day is generally an unregulated, jumbled affair, full of desultory play, errands, and happen-so activities. No one has time to direct their play, as is done at playgrounds, and as a result they spend half their time asking their mothers what they shall do next, or teasing to do something they shouldn't.

"When this sort of thing began with my children, I decided to let them make their own schedules for the leisure hours. It is really more fun to make out a plan for play, just as one makes out a plan for a party, and then follow it, than it is to wander outdoors with no particular aim. So I called them together, and said:

"Now each of you has three beautiful hours this afternoon, and another hour after dinner, in which to visit each other, play games, roller skate, go to the motion pictures, make doll clothes, read stories, and all the other things you love to do. There's plenty to do to fill every moment of every day, so I don't want you to keep coming to me about it. You must sit down and plan a schedule for every day. Once a week you may go to see a good picture, so save one afternoon for that. You should have one hour, from 5 to 6 every afternoon, for going over your lessons; otherwise you may plan as you wish, provided you keep one hour each day for quiet work or reading and at least two hours for active play outdoors. Plan your own time, then bring the schedule to me for approval."

"Well, you would have laughed if you could have seen their funny little schedules. Molly was for playing jackstones (the game of the minute) during every waking moment. Billy laid aside his entire afternoon for baseball, with just a gasp for washing face and hands before dinner, and my quiet little Elizabeth wrote 'play keep house' all over her sheet of paper. But when they were shown how to divide up their time between the things they really liked to do, they found it a pleasure to arrange things so that they would have time for everything.

"I added special hints which were warmly adopted. This involved an hour a week at cooking—on the cook's day out; an hour of thoughtfulness for others—helping me, taking care of a neighbor's baby, or something of that sort, and an hour or two a week at making something pretty—something to wear, or a bit of carpentry, or some flower arrangement in the living room.

"They actually have twice as good a time as they used to have. Of course, they don't follow their schedules to the letter, but they are pretty good about it, on the whole; and I watch to see that they do not slight some activities and overdo others. It is teaching them, too, to have a purpose in what they do—even when it is play, rather than merely follow their whims."

## Easily Kept Covering for Kitchen Floor

Black and white check linoleum, although popular, is not really the best covering for a kitchen floor. In the shop it always looks attractive because of its smart and clean appearance, but once on the floor it is disappointing, as it shows every mark and, unless well scrubbed every day, it does not look clean. A practical way of dealing with the kitchen floor and at the same time economizing labor, is to cover it with a plain, dark-colored linoleum, such as red, blue, green, or black, and to polish it. A shiny surface is easy to sweep up and keep clean, and, if polished once a week, on the other days it need only be run over with a mop. If treated in this way, it will always look nice and will save at least 20 minutes work a day.

## A Becoming Boudoir Cap

A boudoir cap, recently shown, has the advantage of being quickly made and looking rather elaborate and exceptionally dainty. It is made of a large circle of net, finished with an elastic which closes it snugly around the hair. Around the center of the crown, however, about three or four inches from the outer edge, is sewn a full frill of the plain net. This frill hangs down, when the cap is snapped on, and gives a loose mushroom effect, although the tight cap beneath entirely conceals the hair. The frill should not be circled with a ribbon, but two or three tiny rosebuds may be fastened beneath it, at the left.

## Hats to Match Gown Fabrics

Some of the most attractive costumes seen in New York this winter show hats made of the same material as the suit or coat. Even when the fabric is not quite the same, the color is as nearly matched as possible.

## The Japanese "Chicken" Design

In many of the present day fabrics using oriental designs and patterns, there is a peculiar flower figure, repeated again and again, which has evidently been adapted from the "chicken" motif, the symbol of the Chinese sun motif. Although the design has been given conventionalized flower form, it appears to have been adapted from the head of the cock.

The Japanese of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, under the Shogunate, developed a magnificence in personal adornment which their artists sought not only in China but from many other sources. Cloth of gold, printed webs, silks, cottons, and linens, with each other for supremacy, and, of course, the silks were lavishly ornamented. The relics of this art have been carefully preserved in the museums in Japan, and also in collections in other countries. The literature on the subject is very full, and the designs have the merit of being actually applied to looms that, in decoration, are little different from our looms today. The designs are further available in that they have passed through the clarifying fire of

civilized artistry and have lost their original barbaric character. Japanese art is well worth the serious study of fashion designers. Many of these beautiful old designs are waiting to be incorporated in the beautiful fabrics turned out by the modern manufacturer.

## Decorated Shoe Trees

"Nothing need be ugly and prosaic any more," said a young woman to her visiting friend, as she slipped her street shoes on to a pair of trees. "These shoe trees were made of plain yellow wood when I got them, but I treated them to a coat of enamel in this nice dull green, and see how much prettier they are. It is a pleasure to slip them into my shoes now, whereas it used to be an uninteresting duty."

## Ginger Pudding

Half a pound flour, ¼ pound suet, ¼ pound golden syrup, 1½ teaspoonfuls ground ginger, ½ pint milk or water, ½ teaspoonful carbonate of soda, 1 cup of candied peel sliced thin. Mix thoroughly, pour in buttered mold. Boil or steam 3 hours.

**An Ideal Gift**

**Manning's**

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Metaphor and Matter

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE most absolute teacher who ever lived was Jesus of Nazareth. In one way this makes him easy to understand, but in another way it is not without its difficulties. It makes him easy, because it reduces his doctrine to a completely scientific theory of which his miracles were the inevitable demonstration. It makes him difficult, because living as he did in the very home of metaphor, the East, and speaking directly, as he did, to a people to whom metaphor, and mixed metaphor at that, was the simplest and most natural organ of expression, it becomes somewhat of a puzzle to any man who is not himself something of a metaphysician, to separate a mere figure of speech from a direct question.

This great gulf fixed between the East and the West, a gulf proverbially declared to be unbridgeable, has, somewhat naturally, proved impassable to Western theology. Scholasticism in Europe, for instance, entirely incapable of comprehending the Eastern method of personification, insisted on making the devil a man, and gradually endowing him with hoofs, horns, and a tail. Yet, if there is one thing certain, as the West has gradually come to see, it is that the East merely personified evil in its literature, using now a Hebrew substantive like *satán* or *adversary*, and now a Hebrew adjective like *bellial* or *worthless*; now a Greek word like *drakon*, meaning both dragon and serpent, or like *diabolos* meaning a spirit of evil; and now such words as *behemoth* or the hippopotamus, *leviathan* or the crocodile, *rahah* or the dragon, or *tharmat* or *tehom* meaning the sea. Years later all these terms were dismissed by Jesus as nothing more than a lie about good.

Very gradually the West began to realize what this meant, namely, that there was less authority for describing evil as a man than for defining it as the Pacific Ocean or a crocodile. A personal devil has consequently gone the way of a subterranean hell, but, curiously and illogically, a personal God remains. Now the ancient peoples had as many personifications for good as for evil. They spoke of good as *El* or the strong one, meaning apparently omnipotence; as *El Shaddai*, or the Almighty; as *Elohim*, in the sense of fullness or omnipresence; as *Jahv* or *Yahveh*, signifying "I Am" or the Creator. Centuries later, again, Jesus described good as the Father or First Cause, and as Spirit as opposed to matter, indicating quite clearly that the creations of this First Cause were spiritual and not material; whilst, still later, John explained good as

Light, that is intelligence, and as Love. But nowhere out of heathendom can any excuse be found for the anthropomorphism of scholastic theology.

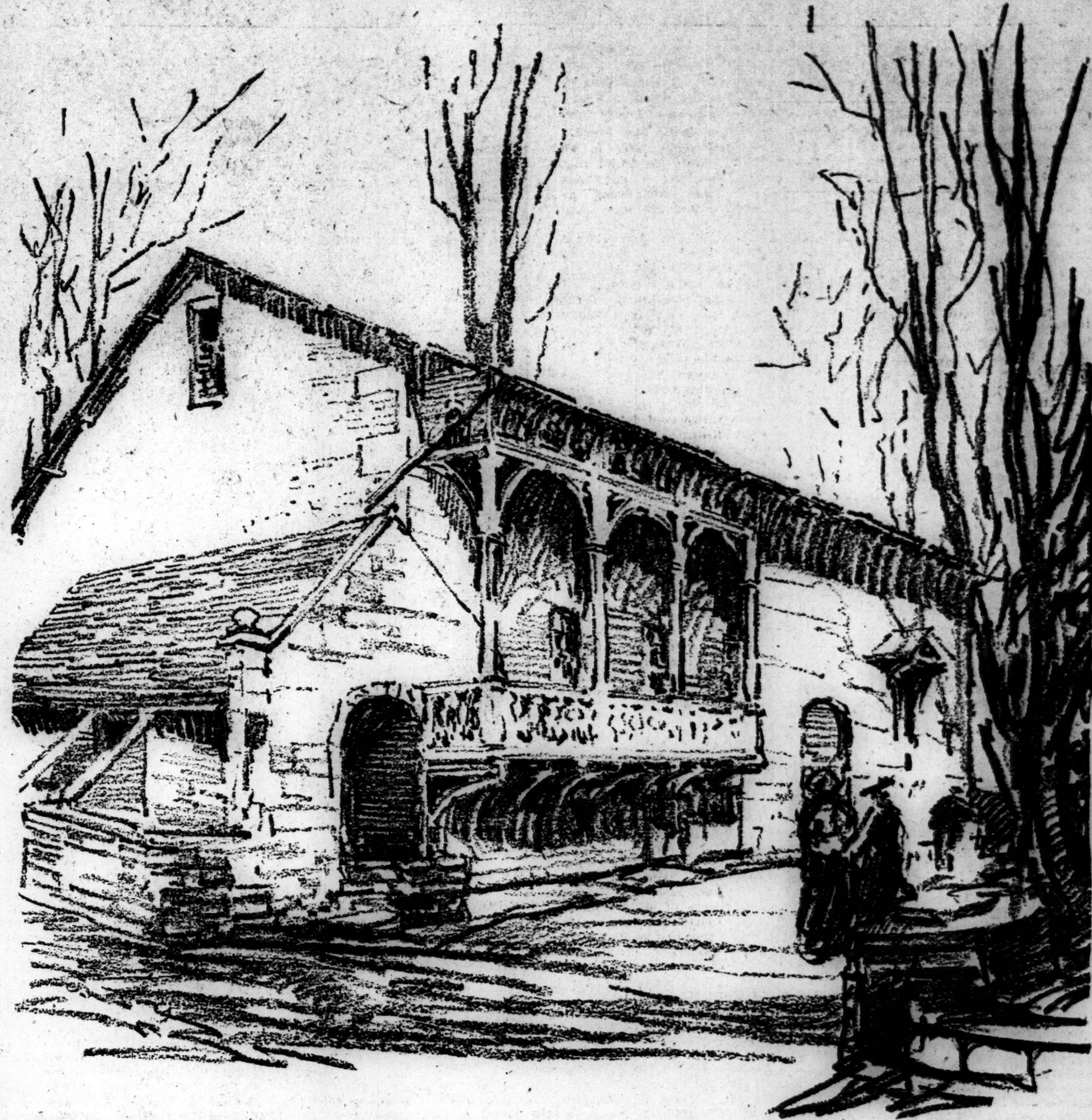
What, indeed, does clearly emerge from a critical study of the use of the words good and evil in the Bible is an unquestionable verification of the teaching of Christian Science, that God is the term used by Jesus to sum up all that is good, in a word omnipotent and omnipresent Mind of Love, otherwise Principle; whilst devil was a convenient phrase for the lie about this Principle, supposititiously conceived as evil. Jesus, who put this quite plainly, insisted that God was Principle and so divine Mind. Consequently, everything which can be said truly to exist is a spiritual idea emanating from divine Mind, and this is precisely what Mrs. Eddy has made so clear, on page 275 of Science and Health, when she declares that "Divine metaphysics, as revealed to spiritual understanding, shows clearly that all is Mind, and that Mind is God, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—that is, all power, all presence, all Science. Hence all is in reality the manifestation of Mind."

Now it was not the practice of Jesus to waste his time in theoretical assumptions. He was at once the most scientific and, therefore, the most practical man the world has ever seen. His practice was unquestionably devoted to proving the illness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter, and he did this by proving that it was the human mind, rather than the actions of the human body, which constituted all its apparent realities. His parables were thus devoted to stating theories, and his miracles to demonstrating them, but midway between the parables and the miracles there remain certain clear statements of fact, such, for example, as his reference to the widow's mite.

Every one knows the story of that particular incident, how Jesus, sitting in the Court of the Women, saw the worshippers throwing their offerings into the treasury, the rich man, who gave lavishly out of his abundance, the widow, who gave the two mites, or all that she possessed. And every one remembers his final comment on the matter, "Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all." It has commonly been concluded that Jesus meant by this that the gift of the widow was in comparison more than that of the rich man, but this is surely a very limited way of looking at the matter. It did not require the greatest teacher the world has ever known to tell the world that the widow, who

had given everything that she had, had given more, comparatively, than the rich man, who had given out of his abundance; and it cannot possibly be charged against Jesus that he ever indulged in platitudes. It is tolerably clear, then, that Jesus' words must contain a deeper meaning than is commonly attributed to them, and that deeper meaning is surely contained in his understanding of the nothingness of matter, and his recognition of the mental factor which dominated the giving of the rich man and of the widow.

All supply is mental, that is to say it is the result of a process of mental action. As the individual grasps this he destroys the limitations of his own consciousness. If, for instance, he is sick, he is believing in the limitation of health, and as he recognizes that the divine Mind is conscious of nothing but infinite health, he begins to see sickness as mere ignorance of Truth. As the limited understanding producing this ignorance is destroyed, the understanding of health instead of a belief in sickness is manifested by the body, which itself is but a subjective condition of the mind manifesting this consciousness of health or this belief of sickness. It is just the same with every other phase of thought. Want is the expression of a limited understanding of the fact that Principle has created enough for all. Abundance is the realization that Principle must have created enough for all, or it would not be Principle. As, consequently, a fuller consciousness of Principle is impressed upon the human mind, the individual begins to know the truth about supply, and is freed from the lie of want. Simultaneously, however, this very understanding of Truth prevents the materialistic desire for aggrandizement and luxury, through the realization that these are phases of matter for which there is no room in the attempt to learn the truth about supply. Sufficiency is harmony, but anything beyond sufficiency is an aggregation of matter, which inevitably sets up conditions of mental inharmony, which sooner or later must be imaged in physical manifestations of inharmony. What, therefore, the giver gives is not the material offering but the mental consciousness which precipitates the gift. "Giving," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 79 of Science and Health, "does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." This is easily understood when the metaphysical fact is once grasped that what gives is the divine Mind, and that this gives out of the infinity of its ideas.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

## The Russian Attitude

"It is seldom that you meet, amongst the educated Russians, people who are interested in the details of everyday life. One goes into them," Mme. N. Jarintzov says in "The Russians and Their Language," "as one joins the unavoidable current of the crowd in the street, but there is always, above and ahead of it, some eventual aim, something much more important which one follows consciously or instinctively, which makes the surroundings of practical life almost meaningless in comparison. This causes the absence in Russia of spick-and-span households; it also causes, to a greater or smaller extent, disorderliness in the arrangement of one's time; and, what is worse, disorderliness in the home education of children. But one of the worst criticisms that can be passed by a Russian on another is the remark that he or she is 'trifling' (melochny), which means attaching too much importance to a beautiful household, to etiquette, to money, to dress."

"On the other hand, devoting one's whole time entirely to some altruistic and absorbing activity—(to the verge of foolishness from a practical point of view) is sincerely respected as a contrast to 'triflingness.' By the way, this last word is almost the same, as the one for small change, coppers; the additional syllable only conveys the conception that triflingness is 'coppers' morally, as it were: 'meloch,' 'melochnost.'"

"A broad outlook, cleverness, and initiative are qualities on which a per-

son's value is very largely established. If some one has a reputation for being clever, one respects him without having seen him, taking it for granted that a clever person is a nice person, too. This last touch in the way of judging people is typically Russian, because with us the most brilliant cleverness without a good heart—a cold, practical, mercantile kind of cleverness weighing up the possible result of action beforehand—gives a person the reputation of 'a cunning business man,' or 'a carryist,' which calls forth the silence of disapproval."

## The Careless Critic

These lines were written by William Watson as a rebuke to a critic who considered that craftsmanship might be careless and yet be possessed of a naturalness that made it beautiful. Mr. Watson maintains that nature will not admit the unfinished thing:

Into a world her curious wit  
Would fain have shaped all-exquisite  
As the acorn cup's simplicity,  
Or the Moon's patience with the Sea,  
Or the superb, the golden grief  
Of each October for each leaf,  
Phrased in a rhetoric that excels  
Isaiah's and Ezekiel's.

## Courtesy of the Heart

There is a courtesy of the heart. It is allied to love. From it springs the purest courtesy in the outward behavior.—Goethe.

## The Critical Public of Italy

Until quite a few years ago dramatic production was at a low ebb in Italy. "The repertory of Goldoni, the sock and buskin tragedies of Alfieri, the pseudo-medievalism of Giacomini, the patriotic romanticism of Cavallotti, no longer appealed to or completely satisfied the nervous spirit of modern society, weary of artificiality and of inflation. It was then," Helen Zimmern writes in "Italy of the Italians," "that occurred the Northern invasion. Translations of Ibsen, of Sudermann, of Tolstol, of Maeterlinck, as well as the whole repertory of Sardou and . . . of French playwrights, inundated the Italian stage and silenced or led astray her native writers. That it is no longer needful to see a foreign name upon the playbill in order to attract, and that it is recognized that, even among the older discarded plays, there is good material, is due first and foremost to Gabriele d'Annunzio. . . . His influence has certainly been far-reaching in more than one respect, both on and off the boards. He flashed upon the theater at a moment when the foreign influence was at its height, with the noble aim of recalling the Italian stage to its best national traditions and replacing the journeyman

phrases of the translator by the splendid Italian tongue. And he certainly succeeded. That d'Annunzio was not happy at first in the theatrical environment, that even now, when he has achieved world-wide success, it is permissible to doubt if he has real dramatic talent, is beside the mark. The fact remains that he revolutionized the modern Italian theater."

"It is a curious fact, illuminating the Italian character, that while problem and philosophical plays are not specially liked by them, historical plays, such as a Northern public pronounces dull, are in high favor. This taste originates, perhaps, in the classical traditions of the Italians. Appeals to antiquity find an echo among every class of playgoers, and, curiously enough, this response is, it possible, keener in the lower than the upper social ranks, for the lower classes in Italy, save perhaps a section of very advanced Socialists, still feed upon the splendid records of their national story. It would seem as though, for them the historical play, appealing to their love of country, was a lineal outcome of that tragedy, the dominant element in the Greek and Roman theater, of which they consider themselves

Warwickshire is one of the most beautiful of English counties, not on account of anything grand or magnificent in its scenery, but because of the peace and serenity of its softly wooded hills, its pleasant uplands, gently flowing streams and rich meadows. There are many places of historical significance within its borders. Warwick, Coventry, Kenilworth, among others, have all seen the making of history. Many beautiful old houses are to be found in this neighborhood, and of these, that known as Guy's Cliffe is of considerable interest. Rather more than a mile from Warwick, it stands on a sandstone cliff overlooking the river Avon, which at

## The Old Mill, Guy's Cliffe, Warwickshire

this point widens out into a large pool or lake, in which the massive gray stone building, with its background of trees, is reflected. It is probable that the house gained its name from the famous Guy of Warwick, about whom there are many legends. He seems to have been Earl of Warwick some time during the Thirteenth Century. At the eastern side of the house there is a chapel which was built in the reign of Henry VI, containing a statue of Guy, Earl of Warwick, carved out of solid rock, and dating, probably, from early in the Fourteenth Century. There is also a cave called Guy's cave, and it is possible that later in life Earl Guy became a hermit, and lived in it apart from

the world, but all the tales about him are more or less mythical. Across the water nearly opposite the house stands an old mill, which is supposed to have existed in Saxon times, and is said to be mentioned in Domesday Book. It is probable that the present mill is a more recent structure, and has been built on the site of the Saxon one, but even so, parts of it must date a long way back, and the wooden mill wheel is black with age. There is a curious wooden gallery built out from the mill which gives it a very picturesque air—in fact, the whole scene is old-world and peaceful, and seems very far removed from the bustle and stir of modern times.

## The Gilders and Their Circle in New York

"O you unfortunate people of a newer day who have not the memory of that enchanting meeting-ground in East Fifteenth Street: the delightful Gilder studio, the rebuilding of which from a carriage house into a studio home was about the first piece of architectural work done by Stanford White. There was one big beautiful room, drawing room and sitting room combined with a fine fireplace in it. Many a time have I done some scene from an opera there, in the firelight, to a sympathetic few," writes Clara Louise Kellogg (Mme. Strakosch) in her memoirs. "Everybody went to the Richard Watson Gilders then. They were in New York already the

power they remained for so many years." "Miss Jeannette Gilder came into my life as long ago as 1869. I was singing in a concert in Newark, and she was in the wings, listening to my first song. My mother and my maid were near her and when I came off the stage, as we were trying to find a certain song for an encore, the pile of music fell at her feet. Promptly the tall young stranger said: 'Please let me hold them for you.' I looked at her critically and from this small service began our friendship."

"I met many interesting people at the Fifteenth Street studio. Helen Hunt Jackson I remember well. She was then Mrs. Hunt, long before she had married Mr. Jackson or written 'Ramona.' She was a most pleasing personality, just stout enough to be genuinely genial. And Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett I first met there, about the time her 'Lass o' Lowrie's' appeared, a story we all thought most impressive. George Cable was discovered by the Gilders, like so many other literary lights, and he and I used to sing Creole melodies before their big fireplace. His voice was queer and light, without color, but correct and well in tune. He had only one bit of color in him and that—the poetry of his nature—he gave freely and exquisitely in his tales of Creole life. At a much later time I saw something of the old French Quarter of New Orleans of which he wrote, the whole spirit of which was so lovely. I also first met John Alexander at the Gilders' after he came back from Paris; and John LaFarge, who brought there with him Okakura, the Japanese art connoisseur. That was when I first met Okakura; and on the same occasion he was introduced to Modjeska, she and I being the first stage people he had ever met socially."

"Helena Modjeska I first saw in Sacramento playing Adrienne Lecouvreur. I was simply enchanted and thought I had never seen such delicate and yet such forceful acting. One reason why I was so greatly impressed was

that I had acquired the foreign standard of acting, and had been much disturbed when I came home to find such lack of elegance and ease upon the stage. She had the foreign manner—the grace and at the same time the authority of the great French and German players; and it seemed to me that she ought to be heard by the big critics. So I wrote home to Jeannette Gilder in New York an enthusiastic account of this actress who was being wasted in the Sacramento Valley. The public-spirited effort of the Gilders in promoting anything artistic was so well and so long known that it is almost unnecessary to add that they interested themselves in the Polish artist and secured her an opportunity to play in the East. She came, saw, and conquered; and I shall always feel, therefore, that I was definitely instrumental in launching Modjeska in theatrical New York. 'Didn't I tell you so?' I said to Jeannette Gilder."

## Song

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
There is ever a something sings  
always;  
There's the song of the lark when the  
skies are blue,  
And the song of the thrush when  
the skies are gray.  
The sunshine showers across the grain  
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;  
And in and out, when the eaves drip  
rain  
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
Be the skies above or dark or fair,  
There is ever a song that our hearts  
may hear  
There is ever a song somewhere,  
my dear.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### The Sin of Noah

FROM the time of Noah down to the time of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, humanity has been struggling with the sin of drunkenness. In all those ages very few people have been found positively to stand up for the drunkard, but great numbers of people have been found willing to make every excuse for him, and to pass by his offense as a very venial sin. Not a little indeed of the lightness with which this excess has been regarded in the past is due to the way in which wine has been glorified by the poets, from the days of Horace, and the indulgence in it excused, as a sort of amiable weakness, by the novelists, down to the famous occasion when Mr. Pickwick was conveyed in a wheelbarrow to the pound. As a consequence the world had largely come to regard intoxication with, at the worst, a shrug of its shoulders, so that the strayed reveler, solemnly wading through the shadow of a lamp post, in the London streets, instead of being regarded with disgust, became the occasion for a sort of stock humor, on the part of "Mr. Punch" and the comic draftsmen, of the era of Leech and May. Now, as Mr. Henley once pointed out, there is nothing funny either in the physical misfortunes or moral faults of the human race. An obtuseness to this was, perhaps, as he insisted, the one point in which Sir William Gilbert failed as a humorist, and certainly this reducing of drunkenness to a jest, has done more than enough to perpetuate probably the worst vice of humanity. The worst vice inasmuch as it leads to so many of the other vices and crimes.

The old Venetians did not laugh at it. They carved the drunkenness of Noah as a warning to all times in the famous Vine Tree Angle of the Doge's Palace, in Venice. Whilst their more Western neighbors tried to check the offense by causing the culprit to parade the streets, clothed in a doublet made of a cask, with two holes for the arm slits. All these expedients failed, however, and failed for the simplest of all reasons, that the devisers of the punishments, though desirous of stamping out the disease at the expense of the drunkard, were by no means intent upon stamping it out at the expense of their own selfish enjoyment. They were willing enough, that is to say, to fine the culprit, to put him in the stocks, to send him to prison, or to deal with him in any way painful to himself, but they were by no means prepared to remove the temptation from his path by closing the ale house or passing laws for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, in a way disagreeable to themselves. Thus gradually the evil of drink rose like a floodtide. At times, indeed, the evil became so venomous that it had to be dealt with stringently in certain countries. All such legislation was, however, invariably spasmodic; and if governments, as in Russia, did not draw the bulk of their revenue from a direct monopoly in the vending of intoxicants, they at least drew this revenue, as in the case of England and France, from excise duties imposed on its manufacture and retail sale.

The fear of the loss of this revenue has always been the scorpion of Rehoboth, with which the defenders of the drink interests have chastized the generation already scourged with the whips of the Solomons of "the trade." Every foolish argument rendered threadbare by the teaching of political economy has been marshaled by the Rehoboths, until they have resembled the scarecrow battalion which marched behind Falstaff into Coventry. Falstaff, indeed, is the very incarnation of the liquor interests, and the character of the man may be read in that unfortunate bill, found in his pocket, at the old Boar's Head, in Eastcheap, and summed up by the Prince, in the words,

"O monstrous! But one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

When, however, these tatterdemalion arguments are examined they very commonly resolve themselves into two chief fears: the fear implanted in the taxpayer that he will personally be compelled to pay for the extinction of the liquor licenses, and the fear implanted in the army of men living upon "the trade," that they will be left homeless wanderers upon the streets, if the licenses are suppressed. Now, as a matter of fact, the silliness of these contentions is by no means a tribute to the intelligence of the people for whose consumption they are advanced. It is perfectly obvious that the capital and labor invested in the drink trade is not going to vanish like the lager beer of Hans Breitmann's "barty," because corn and barley are converted into bread and soup instead of into whiskey; because the ground devoted to hops and vines is devoted instead to potatoes and peaches; or because the premises now licensed for the sale of drink are utilized for the sale of books or farming implements. Nor is this all. The man whom the saloon supplies with drink at a profit, has commonly to be supplied by the State with food and lodging at a loss. It is, in other words, an unquestionable fact that wherever the licensed house has disappeared there has been a reduction in the demand for accommodation in the jail, just as it is as ascertained a fact as the action of soap and water, that the proportion of crime rises and falls with the distribution of drink, and that drunkenness not only destroys a man's utility as a workman, and so impoverishes the country to the extent of that loss, but frequently converts an impoverished man into a criminal, and so tends simultaneously to the building of the jail and the workhouse.

This is the first of what might be called Falstaff's buckram arguments, arguments which come and go at the call of the imagination of the drink interests, and the second is like unto it. Of all impudent impositions, the one that the suppression of the drink industry would add all those employed in it to the out-of-work population, is surely the most comically preposterous. The last time

this argument had a real innings was in the early days of the railroads. In those days the breeders of horses, the liverymen, the stage coach agents shed untold tears for all the stud farm men, the hostlers, the coachmen, and coach builders, to say nothing of the booking clerks, chambermaids, and inn-keepers, who were to be reduced to beggary by the coming of the steam engine. It would be interesting to know, even in the early days of the railroads, how many drivers and stokers took the place of the coachmen and hostlers, how many railway works succeeded the stud farms, how many vast stations took the place of the stage coach booking offices, and how many huge hotels were demanded by the traveling public in place of the old roadside inns. Some things, indeed, the public lost by the change. That picturesque but disreputable hero, the highwayman, certainly found his living seriously interfered with, but the highwayman is a figure it is better to read of in the volumes of the novelists, who never knew him, than it ever was to encounter, in the flesh, upon the road. The highwayman, however, whatever his faults, was distinctly a wholehearted patron of the liquor interests as Quintus Horatius Flaccus himself.

No doubt if there had been less beer brewed there would have been fewer highwaymen, for as Captain Macheath sings:

"Let us drink and sport today,  
Ours is not tomorrow."

The simple truth, as everybody knows, is that the mercury of crime and inefficiency rises with the consumption of alcohol. That is why the governments of the countries at war today are so anxious to banish the beer barrel to Saturn. The curious, the ludicrous, indeed the pathetic thing is that these governments are only concerned with this when they are at war, when they are at peace then alcohol is good enough for the world.

### The Business Situation Reviewed

BY FAR the most important influence of the week, as concerning the business situation, was the peace proposal announcement of the Central Powers. Although nothing may ever come of it, the business structure is so sensitive to world political winds that it does not take much of a breeze to unsettle it from foundation to superstructure. Without waiting to see what prospect there is of a peace agreement, or how the announcement of the Central Powers would be received by the Allies, there was a rush to sell securities of those corporations that had profited most by the war. There was also a tremendous slump in the grain markets. Prices dropped precipitately, and one might have thought that the war already had ended. It was, indeed, some time after depreciation in values, amounting to many millions of dollars had occurred, that people caught their breath and took a sane view of the situation. The Tokio Stock Exchange was obliged to close, so great was the shrinkage in values.

Whatever the outcome may be, some good already is resulting if there is a check in the wild speculation in the securities markets. There will also be a benefit to mankind if what has occurred calls a halt in the unprecedented upswing in commodities prices, resulting in the increased cost of living for all the world.

One of the interesting developments of the week was the further announcement, by many industrial corporations and banking concerns, of increased remuneration to their employees. It is authoritatively estimated that, within the last few weeks, more than 600,000 men in the United States have received increases in their wages amounting to from 10 to 30 per cent. Many hundreds of millions of dollars have thus been added to the payrolls, and the buying power of the people has to that extent been increased. It is, therefore, no wonder that the retail stores are reporting the largest business in their history.

The great problem of American manufacturers and producers is not one of getting business, or of getting pay for what they sell, but of filling orders already on their books and making deliveries. Reports that consumption exceeds production come from almost every field of activity throughout the United States. This statement applies to mining and manufacturing pursuits particularly. Manufacturers are confronted with the probable decline in commodities prices, and, for that reason, they are careful in not purchasing more than they need for immediate requirements. For that matter, it is difficult, just now, to buy anything in large lots. Manufacturers and wholesalers are also more cautious about extending long credits, for, although the failure situation is better than it has been before in the last decade, falling commodities prices make it necessary for all corporations to be more guarded as to credits. The indications are that, whether the war should end soon or not, there is going to be a great volume of business during the coming year. Business has received such momentum that nothing seems able to check it. But that does not mean that there may not be a remarkable readjustment, especially as to prices. It is believed that there will be an easing up, all along the line, until things gradually return to their normal status.

### Governor Alvarado and Yucatan

THOSE who believe that, in certain crises or emergencies, the free and unrestricted exercise of arbitrary power, vested in one man, is essential equally to the success of a private enterprise or the redemption or preservation of a nation, will find encouragement and support in the case of General Salvador Alvarado, Governor of the Mexican State of Yucatan. Alvarado has been to that State, in the last year and a half, what Porfirio Diaz was to the Republic of Mexico in the most useful and prosperous years of his régime. That is, Alvarado is Yucatan. His word is law. He needs only to order that a thing be done, and it is done. He found Yucatan steeped in superstition, peonage and poverty; he has raised it into enlightenment, freedom and comfort. His reported accomplishments seem impossible, but they

have been vouched for too often by responsible witnesses to be longer questioned.

Alvarado was a Constitutionalist leader, an apt pupil in the Carranza school, when he was appointed to govern the State of Yucatan. Authority in that State had for years been divided between the established church, the landed aristocracy, and a United States industrial trust. Each of these, in turn, he unhorsed. He threw his weight on the side of the common people, who, up to this time, enjoyed no rights which the hierarchy, the hacendados, or the magnates were bound to respect. Within a few months he had abolished peonage, and, within the year and a half over which his administration has extended, he has established the eight-hour day, promoted a system of small farms, turned useless religious institutions into technical colleges, entered upon a plan of Government ownership, instituted a satisfactory currency system, and put into regular running order 1100 public schools.

Alvarado is a natural reformer. He knows of no interest that should take precedence of the welfare of the people. He is a foe to all forms of special privilege. The established church, the aristocracy and United States industries in Yucatan all have their rights, but they must be careful to claim no more than belongs to them. He has completely upset the theory that the many were created for the accommodation, convenience or glorification of the few. He is a firm believer in democracy. Yet he is, personally, a dictator, or a benevolent despot, and the Government he maintains is an autocracy.

There can be no question that he has worked wonders for the good of the people of Yucatan. That is a fact evident on every side. Where the question arises with regard to the permanency of the reforms he has brought about, and the systems he has instituted. No country was, to all appearances, better governed than Mexico in the early years of the Diaz régime, but when the Diaz régime fell, everything fell with it. Diaz failed to raise the people he governed to the point where they were capable of governing themselves. Let us hope that Alvarado will do better than this. He seems to realize where the great problem of Yucatan lies. He seems to have the inclination to plant the liberty and happiness of the people on a stronger foundation than personality affords. May he have the time to do it.

### Paris

PARIS, which, like so many other European cities, has lately taken unto itself yet more stringent "lighting orders," is remembered by most people, and gratefully remembered, as it was in the days of peace. Not that in outward appearance it is much changed, any more than is London; but the Paris of today is earnestly set on a great business, and its determination makes itself felt in many directions.

Now, there is a popular view of Paris. It is a view which places "Paris fashions" first and foremost; a view which, in expressing itself, works the adjective "gay" until any other seems an absurd intruder; a view, in fact, which is summed up in the rollicking words of that enthusiastic popular song writer who, years ago, described the impossible in the outburst:

As I bowl along the Bois de Boulogne,  
With an independent air,

and so on. Such, indeed, may be the Paris seen by the passing tourist, of the Boulevard des Italiens, the Paris of the Rond Point, or the Paris of the Rue de Rivoli, but it is, after all, only a small part of Paris. It is, moreover, essentially modern Paris. Perhaps no city in Europe, except London, is more redolent with history at every turn than the French capital. It is true that much of the history, recalled by its streets and buildings, is that which relates to the great cataclysm of 140 years ago; but those who have any knowledge of French history will find sermons in stone about it at most street corners. The Louvre alone, with its long procession of patrons, architects, and master builders; is a wonderful epitome. Philip Augustus, nearly a thousand years ago, building his moated fortress; Pierre Lescot, under Francis I, filled with all the enthusiasms of the Renaissance, building the wonderful wings in the south and west courtyard; Catherine de Medicis and Henry IV, building the Grande Galerie, and the Pavillon Henri Quatre; Claude Perrault, under Louis XIII, building the east façade, and so on through the years that followed.

It is the same everywhere one goes. The huge assemblage of buildings called the Palais de Justice, west of the Boulevard du Palais, may be largely modern, but it has wrapped up within it many fragments of French history. There is, for instance, the Sainte-Chapelle, one of the most perfect specimens of Gothic art, with its story of Louis IX; the old Conciergerie with its grim memories of Marie Antoinette and other victims of the Terror; and its many halls and kitchens with their lost stories of notable feasts and notable receptions, the high junketings of Old Paris in the days of Louis the Saint and Philip the Fair.

Anyone who would see the real Paris of today, the Paris full of energy to carve out its future, but none the less truly linked up with the Paris of the past, would not spend much time on the steps of the Madeleine; he would make his way, as the sun sets, past the Jardin des Tuileries, across the Pont de Solferino and on to the Quai d'Orsay on the other side of the Seine. And here he would pause for a little while, especially if he is a book lover, and, if he is not too late in the day, spend some time turning over the books and strange prints to be found in profusion at the historic stalls which line the stone walls of the quai. But, if he is too late, or the evident desire of the stall-holder to pack up and be away precludes that leisureliness which is the joy of book hunting, he will take his way under trees along the Boulevard St. Germain. He will not traverse the great street for its whole length. That would, of course, bring him back to the river again, across the Pont Sully, into more history in the shape of the Place de la Bastille. Rather, when he comes to the Boulevard St. Michel, he will turn to the right, and soon afterwards to the left,

until he comes under the shadow of the Pantheon, and so into the heart of the Quartier Latin. Now it is not said that the Quartier Latin, as popularly understood, is typical of Paris, but then the Quartier Latin is not really what it is popularly understood to be. It is not wholly given over to artists and "Bohemians." All manner of Parisians are sure to be seen there, sooner or later, and the man who knows a café where he can get a four-course dinner for a franc, and ordinarily there are many such, will probably see more of the real Paris during a leisure hour thus spent, than he would see in the Rue de Rivoli in a week. There are, of course, other places in Paris where Paris may be seen. Paris, indeed, is full of itself, and to the eye of the man who has once come to see the real Paris, it is everywhere.

### Notes and Comments

AMIDST the discussion which ranges round the great question of the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, all allusions to the "vacant throne of Poland" ignore the decisions of the Congress of Vienna, just over a hundred years ago. At that congress the powers conceded the right to the Russian Emperor to style himself the King of Poland. In all official documents relating to Poland the Tsar of Russia so styles himself, the title, of course, appearing in its Russian form, namely, Tsar Polsky.

IN CERTAIN parts of the rural West of the United States, following the example set in the word "parsonage," people are calling a home built expressly for the school teacher a "teachorage." Without dwelling upon the merits of the new word, one is impelled to say, considering the experience of rural teachers in the past, and to a great extent in the present, that the idea of building a home for the teacher, in connection with every rural school, is a commendable one. In Kansas such dwellings are being erected. One instance noted in the local papers is interesting. In this case the "teachorage" is to have a neat cottage with outbuildings, surrounded by five acres of good land. Such provision for comfort and independence should attract a better grade of teachers to the country rural and isolated schools, and thus be a profitable investment for the community and the State.

THE driver of the London motor bus, cut off as he is from everybody, and flying past his friends at twelve miles an hour, has little chance for the sally and passing jest, so dear to the heart of his predecessor on the horse bus. The conductor, however, although his work is more rapid and his chances less frequent than were his predecessor's, every now and again seizes a great occasion. It was a dark night, and a lady, laden with many parcels, boarded the bus. She was carrying an electric torch, and, not being used to the instrument, found difficulty in extinguishing it. Again and again she tried, meanwhile sending dazzling flashes in all directions, now on to some fellow traveler, and anon through the windows or the open door. At last the conductor could stand it no longer. "For heaven's sake, mum," he exclaimed, "put it awy, or we'll be arrested. Copper'll tike us for a 'Un tank'!"

WITH some official returns missing, those in charge of the national Prohibition headquarters estimate that the vote for the presidential candidate of that party at the recent election in the United States will be close to 250,000. This figure, of course, represents only in a faint degree the prohibition sentiment of the country, which is shown at its full strength only when mustered to deal with the antiquiqu question in State contests.

GREAT numbers of Prohibitionists refrain from voting for the Prohibition nominee for the presidency because of what to them appears to be the hopelessness of such a candidacy. On the other hand, the Socialists are willing to fall as well as to stand by their banner. No less than 800,000 votes were cast for the Socialist presidential candidate on Nov. 7. The Socialist does not believe that he "throws away" his vote when he casts it for a candidate of his party who cannot possibly be elected. If he did so believe, the Socialist party would have ceased to exist years ago.

IN HIS recently published book on surnames, Earnest Weekly deals, amongst many others, with the origin of the word "Laker." According to the great Oxford Dictionary, the word includes the idea of seeing the lakes, and so of idle enjoyment. It is, however, interesting to note that, in the dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire, it has a very definite shade of meaning. To be "laking" is to be abstaining from work voluntarily, and it is thus distinguished from "playing," which means to be out of work. Thus "Arta laking?" means, Are you taking a holiday? whilst "Arta playing?" means, Are you out of work?

A NEWS paragraph stating that machinery for manufacturing wooden boxes for the shipping of nitrate has recently been invented by a Chilean, with the expectation that his invention will keep at home the 50,000,000 pesos now spent for bags that are bought in other countries, seems to indicate that wood in Chile is considerably cheaper than fabric. It marks the contrast with conditions in the United States, for instance, where the whole trend in recent years has been away from the use of wooden barrels and boxes and toward the substitution of containers that can be woven from thread or fiber, or, better yet, stamped out of metal or pasteboard sheets.

CHARLES DANA GIBSON told the School Art League in New York City that money gives many rich men, who lack an appreciation of art, the power to place billboards in public places, and otherwise to deface nature. He urged that school children should be taught to take a greater interest in art. Happily, the work which has been done already in this direction is bearing fruit, and in the coming generation fewer rich men will have to be told that it is, at the least, inartistic to deface the landscape with advertising.